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RECEIVED 25 JUN 1869.

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*E. Griffiths*

# THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 409.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

[ONE PENNY.]





## THE DRAWING ROOM.

## FASHIONS.

WHAT shall we wear? It is a question always under discussion. It is for ever being asked; and it is for the interest of human nature that it should be happily answered. Let us immediately confess that not to like to be among the lovers of change is a wholesome fear, and very necessary to the lady who would be always and really well dressed. Ladies are never effectively dressed till they learn to think for themselves. They have also to learn to use their judgment on themselves as those who contemplate their appearance, not as a medley of disjointed facts, but as a whole. A lady, for instance, would not be well-dressed who had on a pretty hat, an exquisite India shawl, a lovely cambric muslin dress, and the daintiest pair of bobbed boots with "simulated" lacings. These several articles may help to make up a well-furnished wardrobe, but they are not intended to be worn together. Again, our advice is, do not be in a hurry to adopt a new thing. If you are doubtful, always keep quiet and wait. But if a fashion comes in which appears to suit you, and promises to add to your comfort, study its accessories, and accept it at once. For one thing is certain: if a new fashion is convenient, dismisses a trouble from your life, and adds to your happiness, it will live. Short outdoor walking costumes, easily taken off and put on, being worn with bodices, have been acknowledged as a domestic mercy, and will live. The disappearance of covering from the back of the head would not have become so universal but for the uncomfortable crowns of the old-fashioned bonnets, which would not stay on the head. The present style of bonnets may be carried to an extreme, but no lady old enough to remember the bonnet of the past can say they are uncomfortable; their work may not be much, but they do it honestly; and they, too, will live, though changes may be made in them; the old bonnet which wearied the neck, rubbed the ears, and had to be tied severely tight under the chin to keep it from troubling the shoulders, will scarcely return in our time; its memory among surviving sufferers is too painful. All good reasons for bad dressing may then be answered generally by two sentences of kind advice—use your judgment with consideration and courage, and view your appearance as a whole.

So much for preliminaries. We must now proceed to redeem the promise made in our last number, by giving some useful hints on materials for mourning.

## MATERIALS FOR MOURNING DRESSES.

Bombazine is the first dress worn for deep mourning, both in summer and winter. French bombazine is preferred for spring and warm weather, as it is of much lighter quality than that made in England. An outdoor suit of this quality has two skirts and short basque trimmed with crape folds set on in blocks. A short suit for a widow has a single skirt with a belted mantilla. The skirt is bordered with a three-eighths band of English crape. A narrower band is on the mantle.

Tamise cloth ranks next to French bombazine, and is of still lighter quality. It has a smooth surface, like delaine, but does not catch the dust. When the suit is trimmed with the same, sixteen yards are required; if trimmed with crape, twelve are sufficient. Parisienne cloth is pleasant to wear, and is similar to tamise in appearance and price.

For ordinary suits, all-wool delaines are sold, but we cannot commend them, as they catch the dust, and brushing them raises a rough nap on the surface. A poplin alpaca is far preferable. It has but little gloss, and is heavier than the common alpaca. Delhi poplin is a serviceable goods resembling empress cloth, but is not so heavy and the cord is not so distinct. Crape cloth, sometimes called Australian crape, has a cotton warp, but it retains its colour well and is very durable, making cool and tasteful house dresses, as well as street suits. The lustrous chales are worn by young girls, and are handsome for mourning wrappers; but they are very frail, and do not give satisfaction for general use.

The various qualities of grenadine are the thin goods most sought after for summer dresses. The three-quarter widths cut to better advantage than those two yards wide. Serge grenadine, a new fabric for suits, has square meshes with a crossing thread resembling armure goods. A suit trimmed with pleatings of the same requires eighteen yards. Barèges are but little used, as they are very warm and do not wear well. Crape morette and Florentine, thicker materials than grenadine, are selected for elderly ladies.

Chalé and lawn are used for lining grenadine when economy is considered. For lining handsome dresses of grenadine, glacé silk or a light gros grain is necessary. It should be made into a separate skirt or petticoat, gored and trained like the outer skirt of grenadine. The waist lining is also of silk. We commend silk for lining black waists of any material, as it does not discolour the under-clothing when moist with perspiration.

## Lighter Mourning.

Heavy lustreless poult de soie and gros grain are the first silks used to lighten mourning. The trimmings are crape folds or pleated frills of the same. The foulard silks, black spotted with white or in hair-line stripes, are handsome and serviceable for house dresses. They should be trimmed with ruffles of the same bound with silk, not heavy satin. Grey materials are much used for travelling suits and morning shopping. Striped grey and black pongees have broader stripes for the under-skirt than the over-dress. They are mixed silk and wool, and are sold in ordinary width and quality. Poplins with small chené dashes make stylish suits. Grey wool serge is losing favour, as it is found to shrink and spot. A handsome grey goods is the glossy Japanese poplin, silk and linen together, pleasant and cool for summer wear. It is in pure solid shades, or in checks and hair-line stripes.

Iron grenadine suits, mantilla, casaque, or fichu, with short skirts trimmed with lace ruffles, or pleated ruffles of the same piped with black, purple, or white silk, are worn, for very slight mourning. Evening dresses of silk grenadine have over-dresses and flounces of real lace. Young girls wear dresses of white English barège with half-inch stripes of black satin.

**LUXURANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.**—MRS. S. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, never fails to quickly restore Gray or Faded Hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large bottles—Price Six Shillings. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 206, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

## THE GARDEN.

## FLOWER GARDEN.

Up to this time the season has been a very trying one for the newly-made up beds, and the plants, even where they have not been thrown back by the cold winds, have made little healthy growth. Still, it is to be hoped the weather will soon take a turn, for the summer will be half over before the beds begin to look gay. The following are matters that more particularly demand attention just now.

Carefully tie up the blooming stems of carnations and picotees as they advance in growth, and if the beds have not been already top-dressed with manure it would be well to have the matter attended to at once. Keep the plants clear of weeds, the surface of the soil open, and supply liberally with water. In propagating these plants the shoots at the bottom may be either layered, if they are long enough to bend down under the soil, or pulled off and piped, like pinks, if they are short, only they must be struck with a slight bottom heat under a hand-glass, instead of in the cold open ground. They are thus layered; cut off the leaves, all but those in the three upper joints; about a third of an inch below the second knot or joint under those leaves, which would be three inches from the top, and on the bottom side of the stem, cut a slit sloping upwards towards the middle of it, passing the knife through the joint, but carefully abstaining from coming more than half-way through the stem; then as carefully cut off the piece that is below the joint on the outside, so as to cut close up to it; this done, stir up the soil in the pot and mix some sand; peg this layer down into the soil below the surface, so that the plant will, with the split joint attached to it, be exactly upright, and the split will be open; press the earth gently about it, and so proceed with more; water, and set them by to finish their bloom, and till these layers strike root.

## PLANT-HOUSES AND FRAMES.

**Greenhouse.**—Because the hard-wooded plants which lately occupied this structure are now turned out of doors, it must not be thought, says the *Gardener's Magazine*, that they require little or no attention. On the contrary, a greater degree of judgment must be brought to bear upon the watering than heretofore. The rains we have are never sufficient to thoroughly wet the ball of soil right through. This misleads inexperienced cultivators, and the plants suffer in consequence. The soil is seldom moistened beyond an inch or so on the surface, and the lower part of the ball is perfectly dry. The plants should be gone over regularly, and watered if they require it, whether the weather is fine or not. Rapping the pot with the knuckles is the best indication of the state of the ball of soil within it. The sound of each pot must be studied separately, for some pots ring much clearer than others, so much so that one will ring as much with the soil in a moist condition as others will when quite dry. Speaking roughly, a ringing bell-like sound is an indication of the plants requiring water. Neglect of watering camellias between now and September is the most general cause of the buds dropping before expanding, or immediately afterwards. These plants do not evince signs of suffering so quickly as many others, but the injury is none the less sure. Whenever it is necessary to give water, give enough to reach every particle of the ball, and then leave them alone until the bed is dry enough right through to require an application of that element again.

**Frames.**—The chrysanthemums will soon require their last shift, for it is not advisable to let them get pot-bound too much before they reach the flowering-pots. Stop and train as it becomes necessary, whilst the wood is young and soft, as it breaks badly when it once gets firm and hard. Some growers object to plunging the pots, but there is no positive harm in so doing. Where labour is scarce, it is much the best way to plunge the pots in something into which the roots can extend; this will save a lot of time, and the plants will be less likely to suffer from drought.

## KITCHEN GARDEN.

On hot dry soils a mulch of anything that can be got hold of is of more use to quick-growing crops, in nineteen cases out of twenty, than soakings of water. Even if the time can be spared for keeping the crops well watered, the mulch will be a capital auxiliary in preventing the rapid evaporation which would otherwise set in, and thus enable the plants to receive the full benefit to be derived from the water. Instead of carting the short grass to the rubbish heap, take it to the kitchen garden and lay it alongside the rows of peas or beans that need it most, or spread between the rows of cauliflowers or any other choice crop. Short litter from the stable is of course the best, but anything that will keep the ground cool and moist is better than nothing. Sow successional crops of salad; such as mustard and cress ought to be sown under hand lights, for it is impossible to get either crisp and succulent in the open air now. The main crop of lettuces must be got in soon, if not already done as previously advised. Give copious supplies of water to vegetable marrows and ridge cucumbers, to enable them to start away freely. Late-planted tomatoes and capsicums will be benefited by the same attention. Asparagus cutting must now cease for this season, or the "grass" next year will be poor and weak. We have lately met with a few people still cutting away at their beds, and consequently feel bound to caution our readers against the evil of late cutting. It is not possible to have strong crowns for cutting at next year if the beds are impoverished this. Celery must not suffer from drought now, either in the trenches or seed-beds. Dig up every plot of ground directly it becomes vacant, so that it may be ready for planting directly we get a few genial showers or a dull day.

## FRUIT GARDEN.

The search for maggots, which are to be found curled up in the leaves of all the wall-trees, must still be kept up, or they will do a lot of damage to the trees. The routine work of pinching and stopping of the young wood on pyramid and bush trees must still be carried on. To prevent the leading shoots growing too freely and robbing those less favourably situated, stop them a week beforehand, or even stop twice, if need be, to keep a proper balance. Stop the outdoor figs when they have made four or five leaves, to ensure fine sticky wood for bearing next year. Pinch back the young shoots of outdoor vines to one joint beyond the bunch; select a strong shoot towards the bottom of the rod for training up for bearing next year. Outdoor vines produce much better crops trained on the long-rod system than any other. Dust with sulphur the foliage of any of the trees directly the least signs of mildew are perceptible.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

## HOLBORN THEATRE.

THAT "Koh-i-noor" of comedies, "The School for Scandal," was performed at this theatre on Saturday evening, Mr. W. H. Stephens and Mrs. Hermann Vezin respectively sustaining the characters of Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, Mr. Barry Sullivan playing Charles Surface and Mr. Cowper Joseph Surface, and the more important of the other parts being adequately supported by Mr. George Honey, Mr. Charles Coghlan, Mr. Lin Rayne, and Miss Jane Rignold. The play has been placed upon the stage with all requisite elegance of appointment, the beauty and correctness of the costumes in particular deserving favourable notice. Mr. Barry Sullivan is working both intelligently and zealously in the cause of the legitimate drama, and it is satisfactory to observe that the public appears to appreciate his exertions.

## THE GLOBE THEATRE.

Mr. H. J. BYRON's popular drama of "Blow for Blow" has been transferred to Mr. Sefton Parry's theatre, where it receives full justice in the representation, the cast including actors of such efficiency as Miss Lydia Foote, in her original character of Mildred Craddock; Mr. W. Farren as John Drummond; Mr. J. Clarke as Charlie Spraggs; Mr. David Fisher as Dr. Grace; Mr. W. H. Vernon as Sir H. Linden; and Miss Rose Behrend and Miss Maggie Brennan as Lady Ethel Linden and Kitty Wobblers respectively. Thus adequately impersonated in the leading characters, and having the additional advantage of new scenery and appointments, the play acquires freshness of interest as well as of aspect, and passes off with smoothness and spirit. The burlesque of "The Corsican Brothers" nightly completes the play-bill.

## HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Mr. TOM TAYLOR's new play, called "Mary Warner," just produced at this house is rather depressing. The story proceeds upon the hypothesis that for five or six consecutive years a married couple may go on each regarding the other as a thief, while in point of fact they are both honest people. Never was a more unfortunate woman in this world than Mary Warner. Suspecting her husband, of having stolen a cash-box from the counting-house of his employers, she seeks to save him from disgrace by herself pleading guilty to the crime. She is doomed to five years' penal servitude. While undergoing her sentence in Brixton Prison she is visited by her husband, whom she taxes with the offence for which she is suffering. He, good man, believes her to have committed the felony of which she had been convicted upon her own confession, and accordingly he is at a loss to understand her when she talks about what she has undergone on his account. A scene of recrimination ensues and they part in anger. On the expiration of her term of imprisonment she scorns the idea of living with a man who has treated her, as she believes, with such base ingratitude, so she takes up her quarters with a female friend who is married to a drunken blackguard in Westminster. Her malignant star soon finds her out. She has not been many days at liberty—this woful Mary Warner—before she is taken up upon a false charge of picking the pocket of a man in the street, who proves to be her own husband! Was ever known so unlucky a woman? She is acquitted at the police court, whose proceedings are mimicked with realistic accuracy upon the stage, but on returning to her wretched lodgings in Westminster she is refused admission by her heartless old landlady, and would probably have died in the street, on a snowy winter's night, but for the humane interference of a prison warder, who had known and respected her when she was on the treadmill. In the denouement it is made evident that the cash-box, which is the *fons et origo* of all the misery in which the play abounds, was stolen neither by Mary Warner nor by her husband—though each was so complimentary as to believe the other a robber—but rather by a certain Bob Levitt, a fellow-workman of George Warner's, and withal as idle and dissolute a scamp as ever brought ruin upon himself and others. Thus it appears that the anguish in which the Warners are plunged from first to last originates in a mistake, and is needless as bitter.

## ROYAL CHARING-CROSS THEATRE.

THERE are houses which undergo vicissitudes almost as strange as any that befall men. Such a house is that in King William-street, Strand, to be styled henceforward "The Royal Charing-cross Theatre." Thirty years ago, says the *Post*, it was the "Lowther Rooms," a favourite place of resort with the young men of the period, who were attracted thither by a dismal form of entertainment known as "Blake's Masquerades." Mr. Blake and his masques having happily vanished from the scene, the building passed through a series of transformations, rapidly changing hands, until at last it came into the possession of the "Oratorians," who, with Dr. Newman at their head, took up their quarters there, converting the edifice into "The Oratory of St. Philip Neri." Its next transformation was into a Protestant institute, under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury. It then became the Polygraphic Hall, where for several successive years Mr. W. T. Woodin was wont to unpack the assortment of dramatic sketches and other comic wares stowed away in his "Carpet Bag." Then came like shadows and so departed, various troupes of singers, dancers, lecturers, jugglers, and nigger melodists, whose performances have bequeathed no pleasant memories to the place. "Per tot varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum," the house has arrived at its present condition of a theatre, in which character it was opened for the first time to the public on Saturday evening, under the management of Messrs. E. W. Bradwell and W. R. Field.

The house is one of the smallest in London; yet it is both neat and commodious in its plan of structure, and of a bright and elegant appearance, with more air and better light than are to be found in some play-houses of larger dimensions. Every inch of space has been turned to good account by Mr. A. Evers, and the general ornamentation of the building bears evidence of Mr. Bradwell's well-known taste and skill as a decorative artist. The draperies of the boxes and proscenium are of blue satin damask, which contrasts picturesquely with the general style of decoration, which is white and gold, occasionally flushed with warmer tints, a delicate pink being the prevailing hue.

The National Anthem having been sung by the dramatic company assembled *en masse* upon the stage, Miss Hughes and Miss Cicely Nott taking the solo parts, Miss Madge Robertson came forward amid loud applause, and delivered with much point and piquancy of tone and manner the opening address, written by Mr. E. L. Blanchard.



The entertainments on Saturday evening were of a miscellaneous character, consisting as they did of an operatic sketch in one act, named "Coming of Age," with music by Mr. E. L. Hime and libretto by Mr. J. E. Carpenter, a new play by Mr. C. S. Cheltenham, called "Edendale," and a musical extravaganza by Mr. W. Gilbert, founded upon the opera of "Norma," entitled "The Pretty Druidess."

Mr. Cheltenham's play was the *pièce de résistance*, and fairly deserved the favour with which it was received. It is a pretty little drama; frail, no doubt, in the texture of its plot, and making no pretension to sensational adventure, yet rich enough in dramatic incident of a quiet effective kind, and replete with scenes of an interest alternately humorous and pathetic. The house was crowded in every part.

A NEW mezzo-soprano singer has, according to the *Musical Standard*, been creating some stir in Paris. The lady's name is Mdle. Rosario Zapater, and she is a native of Spain.

A new magazine and review is to appear at Oxford on November 1, in which the contributions will be confined to members of the University.

At one of the theatres in Vienna an actress is about to appear mounted upon a bicycle, and will go through the entire performance on that animal.

Mr. Ruskin has in the press a new work, entitled "The Queen of the Air; an attempt to interpret the myths of Athena."

The baggage of Parepa-Rosa's troupe failed to reach Albany, New York, in season, so they performed the other night in their ordinary clothing.

The Queen's "Leaves from a Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," has been translated into Portuguese by Mr. George Temple, and published by Messrs. Trübner and Co.

We are promised a great novelty in the person of Che Mah, aged thirty-two years, thirty inches in height, who sings English and Chinese comic songs!

The death is announced at Potsdam of Mdme. Bestatelli Tamanti, at the age of 100 years. She made her *début* in the reign of Frederick the Great, and was the singing mistress of the beautiful Queen Louisa of Prussia, who died 1810.

Mdme. LUCCA has been ailing since she underwent the operation of the amputation of her tonsils. She is not coming to London this season, but is to make a long stay at Ischl, in the hope that rest and fresh air may restore her voice.

MANY readers will share our regret on hearing of the death of Michael Frederic Halliday, who was known in professional and other circles as the painter of "Measuring for the Wedding Ring," and other pictures of considerable merit.

MESSRS. STRAHAN and Co., the publishers of "Good Words," have placed, it is said, £5,000 to the credit of Dr. Guthrie, for the purpose of his going to the Holy Land, and there writing a commentary on the Bible, to be published in penny numbers.

M. ALBERT GRISAR, the musical composer, has just died at Asnières of apoplexy, at the age of 61. His most popular works form part of the repertory of the Opera Comique, for which theatre he composed, among others, *Gilles Ravisseur*, *Les Porcherons*, *Bonjour, Monsieur Pantalon*, &c.

A Boston artist has chartered a steamship of 330 tons burden for a summer trip to the Arctic regions. Two photographers and five companions will be taken on the voyage, which will last for three months. All the points of interest will be visited. The expedition is to sail on the 25th inst.

THE death is announced of H. Hesse, painter, and member of the French Institute. He was born in Paris in 1795, and obtained the Prix de Rome in 1818. Several of his works may be seen in the churches of Notre Dame de Lorette, St. Clotilde, and St. Eustache. He also decorated the grand saloon and the Galerie de Flore at the Hôtel de Ville.

HIS Majesty the King of Prussia has presented the Viceroy of Egypt with a splendid porcelain vase, six feet in height from the Berlin manufactory. The ground colour is blue, and the handles bronze, the whole being richly gilt and decorated. The base is ornamented by a picture after Steinbrück's design, "The Elves," from one of Tieck's fairy tales.

AFTER the death of the elder Naoum, the great theatre of Constantinople was last year managed by a committee of subscribers, which made 15 per cent. This next season young Naoum resumes, alternating his Italian company with one of French vaudevillistes. His rival French manager, Manasse, also an Armenian, has got into a difficulty with the Viceroy in Egypt.

MR. JACKSON, the sculptor, having completed the model for the statue of the late Lord Palmerston to be placed in Westminster Abbey, has repaired to Rome to select the marble for the work. The statue, when completed, will be placed at the north side of "Statesmen's Corner," close to the monument to Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, and directly opposite the memorial figure of Sir Robert Peel.

MR. HENRY B. WHEATLY is engaged in writing a history of Piccadilly. By tracking up the various misstatements of writers on the subject to their sources, and seeing how one after another has copied his predecessor's errors without inquiry, he has come to the conclusion that the only trustworthy writer of late days on London is Mr. Cunningham. His book is one of independent research.

THE Philadelphia Library Company has just received a legacy for the enlargement of its sphere of operations from the late Dr. James Rush, who died in Philadelphia on the 26th May, at the advanced age of 84. The bulk of this gentleman's estate, amounting to a million of dollars, has been left by his will to found the Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library Company.

MR. MILLAIS, engaged on a picture illustrative of the history of Sir Walter Raleigh, has sought in the neighbourhood of the great man's birthplace for accessories and a background to his painting. The artist has also in hand the subject of a cradle and its sleeping occupant floating on the stream of a violent Scottish flood. The little ark is borne unharmed. This picture, as yet incomplete, is full of incident and expression.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE (says one of our contemporaries) is one of the most industrious authors of the time. His writing is mostly done between five and eight o'clock in the morning. He lives some miles from London, and hunts as eagerly as ever. He has guests frequently at his house, who seldom notice the hour at which he leaves them for the night. Strangers, however, are astonished to find at breakfast the following morning that their host has been up four hours, and has written more than a dozen pages. He always has two or three stories in his desk.

A GRAND *Matinee Musicale* is announced for Wednesday next at 39, Dover-street, Piccadilly, by the kind permission of the Marquis and Marchioness Townshend. It is given by Mdle. Sophia Flora Heilbron, the young pianiste, only 11 years of age, who will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Fanny Holland, Mdles. Philippine, Rose Hersee, and Julie Siedle, Signor Caravoglio and Mr. Frank Crellin. Solo Pianoforte, Mdle. Sophia Flora Heilbron. Conductors: Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, Mr. Praeger, and Mr. N. Mori. Half the proceeds will be given to the Universal Beneficent Society, 15, Soho-square.

TURNER'S Opera House, Dayton, Ohio, was entirely destroyed by fire at one o'clock on Sunday morning, 16th ult. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as no performance had taken place for some time. This house occupied an area of one hundred feet front by one hundred and twenty-five feet deep. It was five stories high and would comfortably seat 1,800 persons. Messrs. J. M. and W. M. Turner are the heaviest losers. Their loss will be about 250,000 dollars over and above their insurance of 43,000 dollars. The conflagration extended to an adjoining shop, in the burning of which a tradesman perished.

MISS CARRIE TYLER, who was performing a part in a new play at the Indianapolis Academy of Music, recently, and had dressed herself for a bridal scene, was standing before the mirror in the dressing room, when her heavy bridal veil came in contact with one of the gas jets on each side of the mirror, and almost in a moment her head, neck, and shoulders were enveloped in a sheet of flame. She shrieked and ran out on the stage, but fortunately the property-boy was standing in the flats with some chair covers on his arm, and had enough presence of mind to throw them over her head and smother the flames. Her wounds are serious.

A FEW days ago the death took place of Mr. Broadhurst, who was, half a century ago, one of our most popular dramatic singers. A more recent generation will know him better as a favourite vocalist in great request at public dinners. His first appearance was made at Sadler's Wells very early in the present century. He was then engaged at Covent Garden as the successor to Incledon, and made his *début* on that stage as Paul, in *Paul and Virginia*, November 21, 1811. His voice was a counter-tenor. Mr. W. Broadhurst died at Bucklebury, Hertfordshire, at the ripe age of eighty-two.

THE death is announced of Mr. Drinkwater Meadows, comedian, at Barnes, Surrey, on the 12th inst., aged seventy-five. The late Mr. Meadows will be remembered by playgoers as one of the old school of actors, only one or two such representatives still surviving. Mr. Meadows belonged for many years to the Covent Garden company, in association with William Farren, Liston, Harley, Faucit, Blanchard, and many other comedians popular in the first half of the present century. Mr. Meadows in later years fulfilled engagements at the Princess's (under the late Mr. Charles Kean's management), the Lyceum, and other theatres. He was deemed an admirable performer of "old men," and as a low comedian. For the last few years he had retired from the stage.

NOT a bad subject for operatic treatment may be found in the account of an episode among Bulgarian robbers, furnished in a book just published by Captain St. Clare and Mr. Charles A. Brophy. A vocal chieftain of brigands, named Stirion, was, together with his band, betrayed by a negro named Abdullah. Stirion being surrounded, and all hope gone, Abdullah was about to blow the chief's brains out, but he let the pistol drop, and said, "I cannot, you were once my friend." Stirion said he would kill himself, but first he would sing a song. And with the soldiers a silent chorus standing round, Stirion began to sing. The song he chose was one which he and his betrayer had often sung together in happier if not more innocent days, and as he sang the negro covered his face with his hands and wept like a child. When the song was ended the primo tenore cut his throat with his knife, and Abdullah, the basso profundo, blew out his own brains with the pistol which he had aimed at his former friend. Some energetic composer on the look-out for sensational situations might find an idea in this.

THEATRE-GOERS of the other sex and single as to condition had better avoid visiting the Haymarket Theatre, or if they do, should beware of waiting for an omnibus after the play is over. Last week a respectable young woman was roughly hauled away by the police and locked up all night as a disorderly character, her crime being that with her mother she had visited Mr. Buckstone's house, and the pair had loitered in the Haymarket until a 'bus should overtake them. Of course she was discharged by the magistrate; but a night in the station-house is rather too severe a penalty for the iniquity of traversing the Haymarket. There is a good deal of unnecessary violence in the virtuosity of the police—a good deal of over-officiousness in their zeal to purge this thoroughfare. Until the Haymarket Theatre is disestablished by law, and Mr. Buckstone suppressed as an arch violator of the public tranquillity and splitter of the sides of her Majesty's lieges, we must conclude it is not illegal to visit that theatre, and not wholly iniquitous, even for one who has the unhappy luck to be a young woman, to hail a 'bus when the play is over.

MR. JOHN PARRY—The public will learn with sincere regret that they are no longer to be charmed with the inimitable talent of this great artist. It has for some time been apparent that his bodily strength was unequal to the exertion of his entertainments, and, acting under medical advice, he has now retired into private life. Well, indeed, has he earned that rest which every one will wish he may long be spared to enjoy. What pleasing recollections are associated with his career. Time was when the programme of a concert however attractive, was incomplete without the name of "John Parry." Delighted as the audience were with the great performers of the day, his song was always the culminating point, and how cordial was the reception which never failed to greet him, not only on those occasions, but when, in more recent years, he became a delineator of character in connection with Mr. and Mrs. German Reed! That he will miss so hearty a welcome can be readily understood, and we may be assured that nothing short of absolute compulsion would have induced him to forego such a gratification. We are informed that some of his old amateur friends have determined on giving him a farewell complimentary benefit.

"Aw!" exclaimed an English cockney to a Western traveller in England, "speaking aw of the law of primogeniture, 'ave you hentail in America?" "Hentail!" said the American, looking at his interrogator with curiosity, "No, sir, we have the cocktail in America, and a very popular drink it is."

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

## ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.

THE second match of the above club this season, for schooners and yawls, was contested on Saturday. The following were the entries:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Rig.	Owners.
Witchcraft	203	... schooner	Mr. T. Broadwood.
Druid	72	... yawl	Mr. T. Groves, jun.
Flying Cloud	72	... "	Count Bathfany.
Cambria	186	... schooner	Mr. James Ashbury.

Course proposed, from Rosherville round the Mouse Light and back to Gravesend. Prize, value 100gs. The Albert Edward, as usual, accompanied the race with members and friends, there being a large and fashionable party on board. Arrived at Gravesend, the vessels were found at their stations. The harbour-master having objected to the river being obstructed at this busy point by many vessels being moored in a line, the little fleet were rather narrowed in their berth. The Cambria, Flying Cloud, and Witchcraft were in a line, the Druid being a few feet below them, looking as though she had dragged from between the two last named. The Cambria had the weathermost station. The Witchcraft dead to leeward, but most in the tide. Wind north, with a little east in it. A nice wholesome breeze; weather fine. The shrouds of the two bigger vessels were swarmed with men ready to jump into the halyards. There were about 11 on the main, and four hands to the fore. Under the direction of Mr. Arodeckne, the very popular commodore of this club, the signal was given at 11.35 for the vessels to start. All cantied to the north but the crew of the Flying Cloud setting her staysail too quickly it filled the wrong way, and, preventing her head paying off, the Witchcraft swung foul of her without damage, save that the Witchcraft was in the doldrums for some time. The Druid, clear, got a good lead. The Flying Cloud was first, with her topsail next the Druid. The Witchcraft was slow in setting her canvas. The Cambria made a fine start, and at the coal hulks passed the Druid to windward. The Druid went about tacking to port, and standing far over to the north shore, came last, but to the windward of the lot. At East Tilbury all went about, and the Druid passed ahead of the Witchcraft and astern of the Cloud, becoming second boat. They lay their course into the Lower Hope, where they went about, and the wind coming more easterly, they were unable to lay through Sea-reach, and had to turn to windward all the way down, the wind with the change falling rather light. In the Lower Hope the Druid, which had passed the Cloud, led by half a mile, Cambria, close up, third; Witchcraft a quarter of a mile astern. At the Middle Buoy the Cambria passed the Cloud after some smart manoeuvring. The race finished as under:—

	H.	M.	S.
Druid (the winner)	5	57	20
Cambria	5	58	49
Silver Cloud	6	1	30

The commodore then presented the prize to Mr. Groves, with the usual appropriate remarks, which were duly responded to, and the Albert Edward returned to Blackwall at a convenient hour. Mr. G. Moss's Julia, Mr. Mulholland's Egeria and some other fine yachts accompanied the race, which afforded much gratification to the spectators.

In addition to the great yachting fixtures of the season, many of which have been already proceeded with, a race is now announced amongst vessels of this club, from Spithead to Cherbourg Breakwater, for prizes value £120, generously presented by Mr. T. Broadwood, the vice-commodore of this club. The race is fixed to take place on Monday, August 16, entries closing on August 10. £70 is to be allotted to schooners, and £50 to cutters. The time allowance is of a very novel description, being regulated according to the time occupied in sailing the race, and is as annexed:—

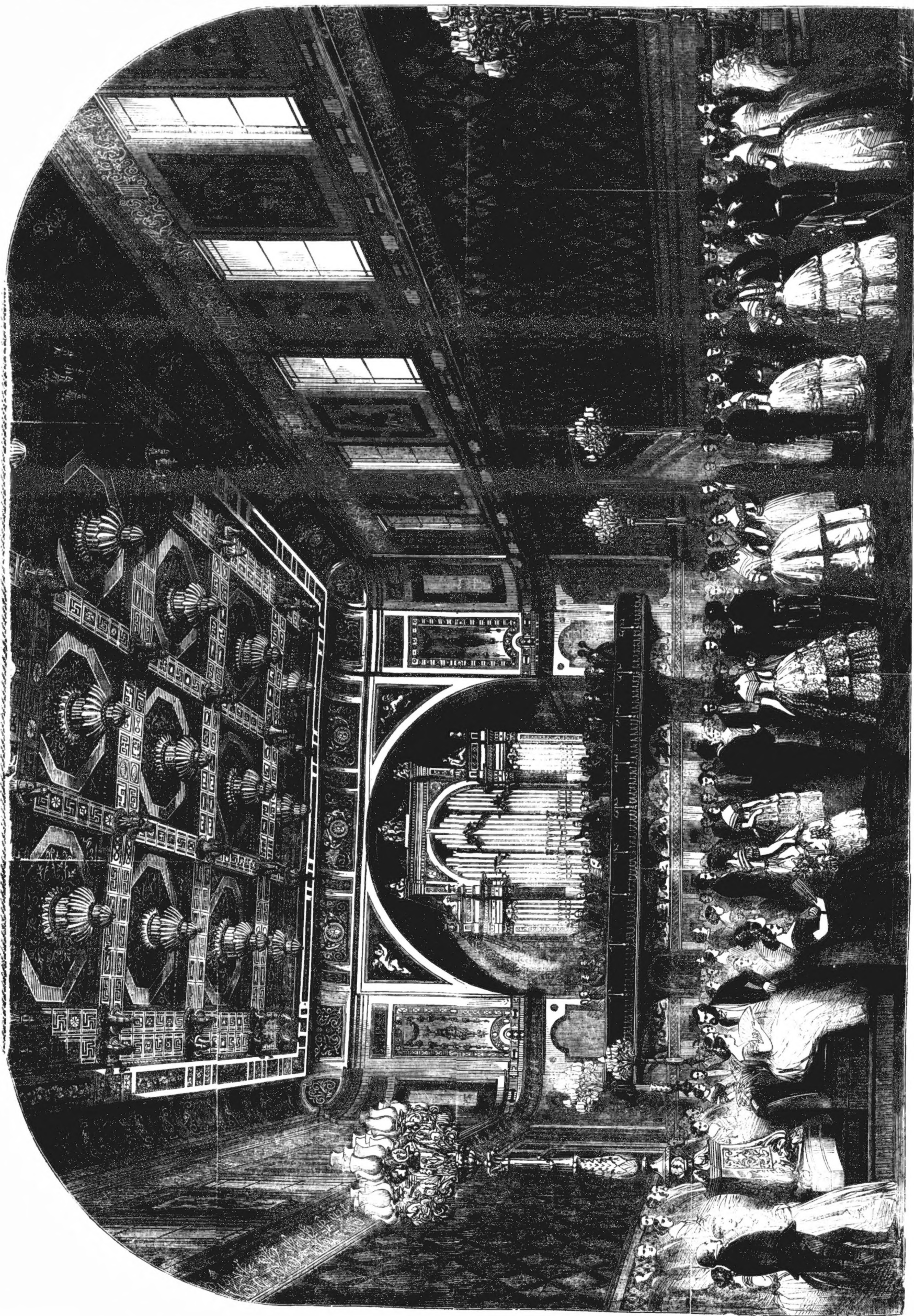
	Schooners.	Cutters.
If the race lasts ten hours	15sec. per ton.	30sec. per ton.
If the race lasts nine hours	20sec. per ton.	35sec. per ton.
If the race lasts eight hours	25sec. per ton.	40sec. per ton.
If the race lasts seven hours	30sec. per ton.	45sec. per ton.
If the race lasts six hours	35sec. per ton.	50sec. per ton.
If the race lasts five hours	40sec. per ton.	55sec. per ton.

Count Bathfany, of the Silver Cloud, and Miss Ingram, of the Enchantress, have just been elected members of this club—the latter by acclamation.

CAMBRIDGE v. OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—At Lord's Cricket Ground on Tuesday there was a grand gathering of spectators, amounting at one time to nine or ten thousand, in equipages, on horseback, and on foot, to witness the day's play between the Light and Dark Blue Elevers. The grand stand was completely full, and the pavilion enclosure and roof well lined with spectators, while around the large area was a dense ring of spectators, in many places eight or ten deep. This again was flanked with carriages all well filled. The only drawback was the dull weather and the absence of sunshine. At 20 minutes past eleven the Oxford "not out" again occupied the debatable ground, while the bowling was entrusted to Messrs. Absolom and Brune. The innings amounted to 99, and lasted exactly two hours.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL RACE.—The *Nation*, in calculating the chances which the Harvard men have of winning their English boat-races, refers to several conditions unfavourable to Oxford. The Harvard crew will be older than the Oxford one, one of the men being in his 26th year, and another in his 25th. The *Nation* is confident that Harvard will have a much lighter and better boat than Oxford. "For some reason or other," it says, "the English builders have not yet learnt the art of turning out light boats, and we may pretty safely say the difference in weight between the Oxford 'ship' and the Harvard boat will not be small." In that case the race may lead to as great a change in building boats as the appearance of the America produced in the construction of yachts. Our contemporary is also confident that the style of rowing exhibited by the young Americans will be finer than that of their antagonists. It bases this opinion on the story that one of the rowers in the last Oxford and Cambridge match caught a crab, and it appears to think that this is a very ordinary occurrence. The only circumstance which tells against the Harvard crew is the necessity they will be under of carrying a coxswain. The American boats are fitted up with a steering apparatus, which the bow-oar works with his feet. But the crew are fairly in training, and people who have been down to look at them feel assured that the Oxonians will have their work cut out to beat them.





STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE. (See Page 1253.)



## THE FRIGHTFUL GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

AN awful explosion took place on Thursday afternoon last week at the Hanworth powder-mills, about half-way between Hounslow and Twickenham, belonging to Messrs. Curtis and Harvey. Even in London the shock was very sensible; but in the neighbourhood it was very severe. At Richmond the pillars supporting the roof of the railway station shook, and the leaves of adjacent trees were blown all over the line. At Chiswick the windows of at least one house were blown out, and some children were thrown from their chairs in the nursery. At Twickenham many windows were broken and the people rushed out of their houses with fright. On Twickenham-common a child was in a perambulator, and escaped unhurt, though the sunshade of the vehicle was blown into shreds. But nearer the scene of the disaster, the consequences were more serious. Trees were torn from their roots and hurled for something like 100 yards, and houses were shaken as if by an earthquake. Near Hanworth the people were panic-stricken. The most intense excitement prevailed, and the most exaggerated rumours. But the facts are very simple, although the explosion has been more than sufficiently disastrous. The mills were at work as usual up till a quarter to four o'clock, when nearly 80 men were engaged in the various "houses" used in the manufacture of powder. One of the men employed in the corning-house left just after that time, and had not gone many yards when he was stunned by a heavy explosion, which, however, did not hurt him more seriously. As he recovered he found timber and bricks strewn

the scene of devastation, which was sickening in the extremity of its horrors. The medical men of the neighbourhood were promptly on the spot, and carefully ministered to the needs of those who were injured, but in whom life was still to be discovered. The explosion burst the river dam and flooded the lower part of the premises, in which the clock face was shattered, the hands stopping at 10 minutes to four. We give an illustration of the catastrophe.

## THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The Coroner's inquiry on the bodies of the unfortunate men was opened at noon on the Friday, in an outhouse on the works at Hounslow, by Mr. Diplock.

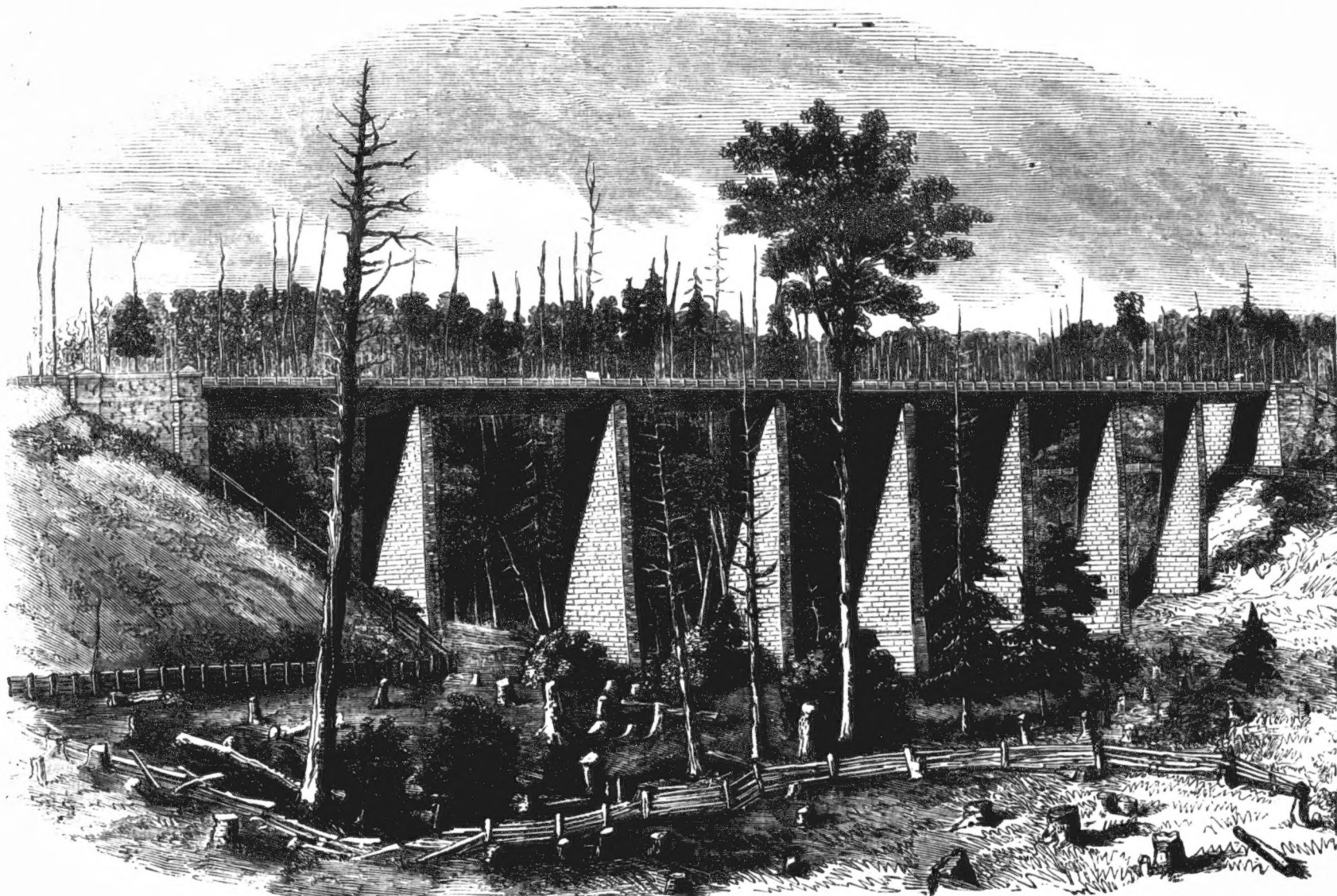
John Page, the man who was in charge of the glazing-house where the explosion occurred, said: I attended the glazing-house. I was in the glazing-house at half-past three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and then went to the other house. There was no one in the house when I left it. No-body could have gone in after I left, because I had the key with me. The explosion took place about 12 minutes to four. I can't say if the explosion began in that house. I had just locked up the door of the second house, which is next to the glazing-house, and had got into my boat in the mill stream, when the explosion took place, and I was blown into the water.—By the Jury: The machinery was worked very slowly.—By the Coroner: There were 24 barrels in the house, 20 of which were loaded, containing about 80lbs. of powder in each. These 20 were revolving or glazing in four "tubs."—By the Foreman: Everything was in good working order, as it always is. I have not the slightest idea

house. The glazing-house, the bomb-proof house, and the eight mills comprise the extent of destruction caused by the explosion. There are about 250 or 300 men and boys employed on the works.

Evidence was taken as to the identity of the deceased persons, and the inquiry was then adjourned for a week.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY SWINDLE.

M. MENDE, a banker of Leipsic, received a few days back, a registered letter from the house of Hachette and Masson, of Paris, for whom he had for some time past acted as agent in Saxony, announcing that their cashier had absconded with securities valued at 200,000*fr.* The writers added that the delinquent was known to have taken refuge at the Hôtel de Prusse, in Leipsic, and enjoined M. Mende to endeavour to recover the papers without too much scandal; that in case of a voluntary restitution they had compassion on the wife and children, whom the culprit had left behind, and were therefore willing to advance him a sum of 20,000*fr.* on condition he would take himself off to America. M. Mende, thus instructed, went to breakfast at the table d'hôte of the Hôtel de Prusse, and observing a gentleman whose appearance corresponded with the description sent, lost no time in making his acquaintance. A sort of intimacy being soon established, the stranger asked M. Mende for the address of any banker that would discount some bills for him. "I am a banker, sir, and will do it myself," said the other. The parties then proceeded to the office of the latter, when M. Mende locked the door and said to the stranger, "You are a rogue, you stole these securities



BRITISH EMIGRATION TO CANADA—CREDIT VIADUCT ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—(SEE PAGE 1258.)

around, and the atmosphere being very heavy the smoke lay densely over the wreck that the powder had made. The neighbours at once rushed to the spot, and the first duty of the foreman at the works was very properly to set a guard to prevent the people from running into danger, or at least impeding the painful work that had to be undertaken. Outside the premises women came screaming and lamenting the possible loss of those near and dear to them. But as the debris was cleared away and the hands were mustered, it was found that considering the wonderful force of the explosion, remarkably few had been seriously injured. It was not long until it was ascertained that only four were dead. Their names were William Penfold (single), Pichard Pullam (married), Samuel Gardner (married), and — Holloway, a boy of 15. Some of the bodies were frightfully mangled. One or two men suffered severely from splinters of wood and glass driven into their flesh. But taking all things into account, the explosion was less fatal than its force would have led one to expect. When we use the word explosion, it is right to say that there were two distinct reports at a hardly appreciable interval. The first was the corning house, the second the bomb-proof house, arched with brick, sunk in the earth, and deemed perfectly safe. But there were several other sheds wrecked thoroughly, yet if any were hurt in these it was only by the falling timber and bricks. The wounded, more or less slightly, numbered about 20, among whom were two women. The lad Holloway was at the moment of the explosion on horseback close by, and he was killed as well as the animal, which was blown to some distance. In the case of the three men killed on the spot identification was all but impossible, for their heads were disfigured, and their limbs lay here and there over

as to what was the cause of the explosion.—By the Coroner: It takes 12 hours to glaze the powder ordinarily.—A Juryman: Had you been smoking?—Witness: No, sir; I never did such a thing.

James Morris: I was on the outside of the japanners' shop when the explosion took place. The explosion began in the glazing-house on the opposite side of the mill-stream. I have had 29 years' experience, and I never knew an instance of a glazing-house being blown before. My opinion is that friction must have been the cause of the explosion in the present instance.

Joseph Ladgrove deposed: I am foreman of the general work. The remains of the deceased lad (Holloway) were found by one of my men, as were also the remains of Gardner, Pullam, and Penfold. They were found some distance from the building where the explosion took place.—By Mr. Clarke: I can't say whether there were any oiled rags or cotton waste in the glazing house. It is not usual to allow anything to remain about: we are always very particular. I cannot get into the glazing-house without Page's keys.

William Joseph Browne said: I live in the Hanworth-road, near the mills. I am the manager of the works.—By the foreman: It is usual to have the glazing by itself. It is so simple that the presence of anyone is not necessary. So long as the grease caps are kept properly supplied and the bearings well oiled, there is nothing more required. I cannot possibly give you any idea as to the cause of the explosion. I have the greatest confidence in the man in charge of the glazing-house.—The foreman: Is it not unusual for the bomb-proof house to explode?—Witness: Very unusual, nor would this have exploded but for the flash from the glazing-

from the house of Hachette and Masson. Your chiefs are, however, generous men. Restore all the papers, and they have commissioned me to hand you 20,000*fr.* to enable you to fly to America. Here they are—go and get yourself hanged elsewhere." The conditions were, of course, accepted, and the other left the room apparently in great emotion. On M. Mende informing the Paris firm of what had transpired, he learned to his great annoyance that he had been played on by some artful swindlers, as Hachette and Masson had not lost any money, and had never sent him any telegram on the subject.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP.—No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers, at 1*s.* 1*d.* per bottle.

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## THEATRES.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Managers, Messrs. Gyo and Mapleson.

This Evening, June 26, **FAUST E MARGHERITA** (the performance of **HAMLET** being postponed until Tuesday Next, in consequence of the Military Bands being required at Windsor): Margherita, Mdlla. Christine Nilsson.

Extra Night.—On Monday next, June 28, **DON GIOVANNI**: Zerlina, Madame Adeline Patti; Donna Anna, Mdlla. Titiens; and Don Ottavio, Signor Tamberlik (his first appearance in England these four years).

On Tuesday, June 29, **HAMLET**; Ophelia, Mdlla. Christine Nilsson; Hamlet, Mr. Santley.

On Wednesday Next June 30, an Evening Performance at the St. James's Hall, of **THE MESSE SOLENNELLE**.

Extra Night.—On Thursday July 1, **LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR**: Lucia, Mdlla. Christine Nilsson (her last appearance in that character this season).

Extra Night.—On Friday, July 2, **DINORAH**; Dinorah, Madame Adeline Patti (her first appearance in that character these seven years).

Doors open at eight o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past. The Box-office under the Portico of the Theatre is open from Ten till Five. Amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

The Directors have the honour to announce a Grand Evening Performance of Rossini's "MESSE SOLENNELLE," which will be given at the St. James's Hall, Wednesday Evening, June 30, commencing at half-past eight o'clock.

## THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.

This Evening, **BLUE DEVILS**: Mr. Buckstone, jun., and Miss F. Wright. After which **MARY WARNER**: Messrs. Howe, Compton, Kendal, Rogers, and Clark; Mesdames Bateman, C. Hill, White, Laws, &c. To conclude with **HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS**: Messrs. Buckstone, Howe, and Kendal; Miss F. Wright, and Miss F. Gwynne.

## THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.

Every Evening, at 7, **DOMESTIC ECONOMY**; Mr. G. Belmore; Mrs. Leigh Murray. At 8, **EVE**; Mr. Benjamin Webster; Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. J. G. Taylor, Miss Furtado, Miss Lillie Lee, and Mrs. Alfred Mellon. To conclude with **DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL**; Mr. G. Belmore, Mr. R. Phillips, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Lennox Grey.

## HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Barry Sullivan.

This Evening, at 7.30, **THE SMOKED MISER**. At 8, Sheridan's inimitable comedy of "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL." Supported by the following celebrated artistes, viz.: Barry Sullivan, Messrs. J. C. Cowper, George Honey, W. H. Stephens, Charles Coghlan, Ltn Rayne, A. Bernard, D. Evans, E. Dyas, and W. Arthur; Mesdames Hermann Vezin, Louisa Thorne, Amy Fawcett, Jane Rignold, and Mrs. Charles Horsman.

## FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. John Mitchell.

Every Evening, at 8.30, **LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN**: Mdlla. Schneider, J. Pradal; MM. Dupuis, Mengal, &c.

## GLOBE THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Sifton Perry.

Every Evening, at 7, **BLOW FOR BLOW**; Messrs. W. Farren, Vernon, David Fisher, and J. Clarke; Miss Lydia Foote. At a quarter past nine, **THE CORSIK "BOTHERS"**; or, **The Troublesome Twins**; Messrs. J. Clarke, Marshall, Andrews, and Hurlstone; Mesdames Julia St. George, Brennan, Behrend, and C. Thorne.

## ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Swanborough.

Every Evening at 7.30, **FOX V. GOOSE**. Messrs. Clarke and Balford; Mesdames Bufton, Hughes. **JOAN OF ARC**; Messrs. Thorne, James, Fenton; Mesdames Maitland, Sheridan, Goodall, Bufton. Concluding with **HUE AND DYE**; Mr. Thorne; Miss Newton.

## PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.

Every Evening, at 8, **SCHOOL**. Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, &c.; Mesdames Carlotta Addison, Buckingham White and Marie Wilton. Also **A WINNING HAZARD**, and **A LAME EXCUSE**; Messrs. Blakely, Montgomery, Collette, and Terrias; Mesdames A. and B. Wilton.

## GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.

Every Evening, at 7, **OPERETTA, AN ELIGIBLE VILLA**. At 8, **THE LUCKY FRIDAY**; Mr. Alfred Wigan. At 9, an Operatic Extravaganza, **COLUMBUS**; Miss E. Farren, Miss E. Fowler. Ballad: Mdlla. Roseri. To conclude with a Farce.

## QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long Acre.

Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.

This Evening at 7.30, **MY WIFE'S DENTIST**. Followed by, at 8.30, **THE TURN OF THE TIDE**: Messrs. Hermann Vezin, John Clayton, Mellon, Kret Webb, Rignold, J. Howard, Frank Matthews, and John Ryder; Mesdames Sophia Young, H. Haddon, K. Gordon, K. Haffleur, and Mrs. F. Matthews.

## ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.

Every Evening, at 7.30, **IN FOR A HOLIDAY**; Mr. Day. At 8.15, **A ROVING COMMISSION**; Mr. Dewar, Mesdames Rouse, Bromley, and Bishop. At 9, **THE MILITARY BILLY TAYLOR**; Messrs. Dewar and Danvers; Mesdames C. Saunders and M. Oliver. Concluding with **CLAUDE DUVAL**, Miss M. Oliver.

## NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglas.

Every Evening, at 7, **THE YOUNG MAN OF THE PERIOD**; Mr. A. Rayner, and Miss M. Leslie. After which, at a quarter to eight, **OUR AMERICAN COUSINS**: Messrs. Sothorn, Colles, Graham, Hamilton, Poland, Butler; Mesdames Ada Cavendish, Dalton, Harris, Herbert, &c. To conclude with **THE STORY OF BAGDAD**: Mr. B. Wright, &c.

## CHARING-CROSS.

Every Evening, at 7.30, **COMING OF AGE**: Miss Cicely Nott. After which, **EDENDALE**: Messrs. J. G. Shore, Flockton, R. Barker, Temple; Mesdames Hughes, Ernestine, Irwin, Garthwaite. To conclude with **THE PRETTY DRUIDESS**: Mesdames Hugh, Cicely Nott, Irwin, and R. Barker.

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Every Wednesday and Saturday at 3, every night at 8, **ROYAL AND ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS**; **ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT**. Entire change of Programme. Great Success of Kelly and Leon, and Immense Successes of Offenbach's Opera **BARBE BLEU**; Boulotte, The Great, the only Leon (in four characters). Harry Raynor in the Rhinoceros.

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ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Christy's Minstrels. Eight.

POLYTECHNIC.—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.

MADAME TISSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.

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British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds. Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

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The Illustrated Weekly News  
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

## THE VICTORY OF THE CHURCH BILL IN THE LORDS.

FROM the general drift of the great debate in the Lords early in last week, it was made pretty evident, as pointed out in our last number, that victory was on the side of the Liberals, but though thus not unexpected, the vote on Saturday morning for the second reading was carried by a larger majority than the most sanguine could have hoped for or the Ministers had reason to anticipate. It was a decided victory on the part of reason over prejudice. The principles upon which the Irish Church Bill is based have now been authoritatively affirmed by both branches of the Legislature; and though, no doubt, a conflict of opinion will be manifested on several not unimportant points, the necessity of disestablishing and, to a sensible extent, disendowing the Church in Ireland has been definitively pronounced. How far the bill will be altered in committee still remains to be seen; but we may expect with confidence that the Peers, having acknowledged the sound policy in accordance with which the measure has been framed, will not introduce any modifications which would have the effect of rendering the bill nugatory in respect to the objects which it is intended to secure.

We think with a powerful daily contemporary, that those who rightly understand the position in which the House of Lords found itself placed last week will have little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that if it rejected the Church Bill it would have lost perhaps one of the greatest opportunities ever afforded to it since the foundation of the English Constitution of demonstrating its usefulness as an independent Estate of the Realm.

Pending the action which will be taken in respect to the Bill by the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, independent Peers are not slow in giving notice of the amendments to that measure which they intend to suggest. On Monday evening Earl Grey announced that he would move the omission from the preamble of the words declaratory of the inexpediency of applying the revenues of the Irish Church to the maintenance of any Church or clergy, or other ministry, or for the teaching of religion. On Tuesday evening the Earl of Shaftesbury gave notice that he should move the insertion of clauses for the alteration of the scale of commutation of life interests, on the assumption of greater longevity on the part of the clergy. He also stated that, in the event of the House approving of the surplus funds being devoted to secular purposes, he would propose, in substitution of the clauses now in the bill, others providing for the granting of small loans on advantageous terms to the Irish peasantry. Between the amendments of the two noble earls it is needless to say there is a broad distinction. That of Earl Grey strikes at the root of one of the fundamental principles of the bill, while those of the Earl of Shaftesbury simply deal with matters of detail, and affect in a practically immaterial manner the disposition of the surplus which will be placed in the hands of Parliament. Whether that surplus should be devoted to the uses contemplated by the Prime Minister or to those suggested by the Earl of Shaftesbury, involves, no doubt, very important considerations; but both schemes equally recognise the propriety of employing the spare funds for other than religious purposes.

## SPAIN AND HER GOVERNMENT.

WHILE other nations of Europe have been engrossed by domestic affairs of unusual urgency, the Spaniards have succeeded, after eight months of agitation and controversy, in completing the Revolution of September. With the alternative before them of a Monarchy or a Republic, the Spaniards have pronounced by an overwhelming majority for a Monarchy; and to the not unreasonable objection that no King was to be found they have replied by leaving the throne vacant for the time, and appointing a Regency. In this way the difficulty, which besets both sides alike, has been resolved in favour of the Monarchists. "You cannot have a Republic without Republicans," said one party; "You cannot have a Kingdom without a King," retorted the other. But the Kingdom without a King has been accomplished by the interposition of a Regency, and Spain once more recovers her old institutions, with the exception of a Crowned Head, for which completion of the edifice she can afford to wait.

This decision, although it was almost inevitable from the feeling of the country, has not been reached without violent dissensions and occasional danger, and we cannot but express a hope that now therefore conflict may give place to the arts of peace. It is worthy of remark, too, that except that the name of Monarchy is retained, the Administration might be described as Republican. A Parliament freely elected, with an Elective Regent at its head, differs only in title from a Congress and a President. Serrano, the new Regent in the absence of a King, would probably have been President of the Republic if a Republic had been established, and with much the same powers in one case as in the other. If the institutions of the Regency are wanting in liberality, that is because the mass of the nation is illiberal in proportion. The Spaniards are not yet prepared to go all lengths in the direction of civil and religious freedom, and in this sense Republican and Monarchical authorities would have been limited alike. Under the present arrangement Spain has perhaps got as much liberty as she desires, with a form of government which does not affront popular prejudices, and which has the material advantage of reconciling, as far as possible, the ambitious rivalries of the men by whom the Revolution was made.

The Spaniards are not hard to govern, but it is a trial to any people to be left for eight months without any knowledge of what their Government is likely to be. The successive decisions of the Cortes—first for a Monarchy, then, pending the choice of a Monarch, for a Regency, and, lastly, for Serrano as Regent—will do as much as could be done to place the institutions of the country on a settled footing once more. Spain is now relieved from the misrule and disgrace of a corrupt Court, she has obtained a great extension of popular rights, and she has placed herself practically under a Democratic Constitution in which the titles and functions of Monarchy are nominally preserved. In due course a Prince of Royal blood may take his seat upon the vacant throne, but it is improbable that the event will be attended with any material influence on affairs, or that the King of Spain, whoever he may be, will be either more or less than Serrano is now.

## THE DESTITUTION AND EMIGRATION QUESTION.

WITH the steady increase of destitution, which is so alarming a feature of our times, there has naturally been increased attention given to the means of checking it. We have now for several years been engaged in devising and getting into working order machinery for



dealing with the homeless poor, but it is now beginning to occur to us that it may, after all, be possible also to deal with pauperism and that, instead of directing our attention solely to providing adequately for our million of destitutes, we may rather profitably inquire whether we cannot get rid of one great cause of the impoverishment. Various schemes have been suggested with this object—the establishment of a vast system of public works, the reclamation of waste lands, and, finally, the organisation of emigration upon a large scale. The last plan appears to us to afford upon the face of it the natural remedy for that kind of distress which is the most lamentable of all, i.e., the pauperism of the able-bodied. The old and the infirm we must be content to keep and to support out of the common stock, and no contributor to such a cause will grudge his share of the burden. But what is wanted further is, some kind of temporary aid to the able-bodied, that shall enable them to start fair and support themselves; and it is fortunate therefore that the colonies are daily and hourly crying out for labour, and holding out to those who will but take to them a pair of strong arms and industry every prospect of realising, if not a rapid competency, at least a well-secured and sufficient livelihood. The province of Ontario, for instance, has just sent over a Commissioner positively to advertise the colony as a desirable one for settlers, and offers either continuous employment or free grants of land upon terms which enable the very poorest to become a landed proprietor. The other colonies are all equally in the market for labour, and it seems the evident and natural remedy for able-bodied pauperism to send out to such fields of promise those who, while willing, are unable to support themselves in the overcrowded countries of Europe.

There are, however, as usual, practical difficulties in the way of applying so evident a remedy which it has hitherto been found difficult to remove, and these difficulties were brought to the surface by a deputation which on Monday last waited upon Mr. Goschen. The Duke of Manchester, who opened the subject, simply asserted the general principle that it was desirable the Government should assist emigration by contributing a portion of the cost of passage, while another portion should, he thinks, be borne by the country to which the emigrant may be going. There can be no doubt that if once it is shown that emigration is really calculated to relieve us of any considerable proportion of our chronically distressed poor, it would be well worth while to contribute to it from the imperial funds, for we should gain more than a corresponding saving of expense; while the Colonial Governments have already shown themselves so anxious to act liberally that their adhesion to a scheme of common contribution may be assured. But some persons think there is sufficient doubt whether we should after all produce any great results from such a plan to make it necessary to scrutinise it with great care; and, although the idea is in itself an excellent one, the important matter is to know whether it would really work in the direction required. Hence we are glad to find that practical steps are now being taken in the matter.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the Lords on Thursday, last week, again there was a very numerous attendance of peers, members of the Lower House, and "strangers."

In putting a question to the Government on the subject of Mr. Bright's letter, read at a public meeting at Birmingham a few days since,

Lord Cairns dwelt on the desirableness of maintaining the harmonious working of the two Houses of Parliament, adding that if one thing more than another was calculated to mar that result it would be any attempt to represent that their lordships' deliberations were influenced by selfish and timid apprehensions respecting their own personal interests, or menaces with regard to their own safety as an institution.

After a few words from Earl Grey, in the course of which he expressed an opinion that the letter of Mr. Bright was most indecorous, the subject was allowed to drop, and

The Earl of Derby resumed the debate on the Irish Church Bill.

On the Friday there was again a very numerous attendance not only of peers and members of the Lower House, but of the general public, who thronged the limited galleries and filled the space below the bar.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Irish Church Bill was resumed by Earl Russell, who, having commented upon the disproportion between the Roman Catholic and Episcopalian population of Ireland as a sufficient reason for legislating on the subject, observed that the policy of Lord Burleigh, in establishing the Irish Church, was wise and far-seeing at the time, but was wholly inapplicable to the state of things which had arisen three centuries later.

The debate was kept up in an animated manner, and their lordships proceeded to a division shortly before three o'clock, when the numbers were—

Contents . . . . . 179  
Non-Contents . . . . . 146

Majority for the Government . . . . 33

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud Ministerial cheers.

The bill was then read a second time.

On Monday, Earl Grey gave notice that in committee on the Irish Church Bill he should move to omit from the preamble, setting forth the objects of the bill, the words "but not for the maintenance of any Church or clergy, nor for the teaching of religion."

On Tuesday, the Earl of Shaftesbury gave notice that in the event of the secularisation of the surplus property of the Irish Church being affirmed in committee on the measure of the Government, he should move that it be treated as a fund for granting small loans to the peasantry of Ireland, at a

moderate rate of interest, on sufficient security. He further intimated that in considering the clauses relating to the commutation of the life interests of the clergy, regard should be had to their greater longevity as compared with other classes.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the Commons on Wednesday, last week, the second reading of the Seeds Adulteration Bill was moved by Mr. Walsay, who explained the frauds now committed in the seed trade, and enforced the necessity of some legislation on the subject, as one-third of the seed now usually supplied to the smaller class of farmers was absolutely worthless.

Mr. COLLINS recommended that, as the subject was an entirely novel one, it would be better to refer it to a select committee.

This suggestion was deprecated by Mr. C. S. Reed, Mr. Synan, Mr. Brand and others, and supported by Mr. Henley, and Mr. Lefevre. Eventually the bill was read a second time, on the understanding, however, that it should be submitted to a short preliminary inquiry upstairs.

Mr. C. Reed moved the second reading of the Sunday and Ragged Schools Bill, and in a speech of considerable power advocated, on social and moral grounds, the exemption of those places from local taxation. He also argued that it was unjust and inconsistent on the part of the Legislature to exempt Government buildings, churches, and universities, while burdens were imposed on Sunday and ragged schools.

Mr. P. WYNHAM thought the principle sought to be affirmed by the bill was unsound, and that, if agreed to in the present instance, it would be extremely difficult to limit its operation. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. Goschen, in opposing the bill, denied that the Government under-estimated the value of ragged and Sunday schools. He contended, however, that all that had been said in favour of exempting those schools from local taxation would have applied quite as well to a plea for supporting them out of parochial rates.

On a division the second reading was affirmed by 228 to 71, being a majority of 157 in favour of the bill.

On the Thursday, Mr. C. Seely, jun., took his seat for Nottingham, in the room of Sir R. Clifton.

In reply to a question from Mr. Somerset Beaumont.

Mr. OTWAY stated that diplomatic relations between this country and the republic of Mexico had been broken off by the President on the ground that we had recognised the *de facto* Government of the late Emperor Maximilian. At the same time there was no disposition on the part of Her Majesty's Government to renew relations with Mexico whenever that Republic should notify its desire to do so.

Mr. LAYARD having stated, in reply to Mr. H. Herbert, that the grating in front of the Ladies' Gallery in the House of Commons had been retained *in situ* in deference to what he believed to be the desire of the House, the hon. member for Kerry gave notice that on a future day he should avail himself of the motion for going into committee of supply to move a resolution condemning the grille.

On the motion for going into committee of supply on the army estimates, Mr. H. CHAMBERS called attention to the anomalous position of clerks of the works and clerks of the Royal Engineers' department, and to the denial of pensions for their widows; Lord Bury, to the want of a proper guard-room at Buckingham Palace; Mr. SARTORIS, to the common and immoral practice of purchasing adjutancies of militia; Captain ARCHDALL, to the danger and annoyance to which residents and visitors to the Isle of Wight are subjected by the practice of firing off guns, and permitting cattle to stray on the public highway; Mr. MUNTZ, to the great convenience which would result to the commercial interest if the stamp duties on inland and foreign bills of exchange were assimilated; and Lord GARLICK, to the armament of the sea and land defences.

The Endowed School Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to.

The Salmon Fisheries Bill was withdrawn.

On the Friday the Insolvent Debtors and Bankruptcy Repeal Bill was read a second time.

In reply to a question from Mr. Mowbray,

Mr. W. E. FORSTER announced that the commissioners under the Endowed Schools Bill would be Lord Lytton, Mr. A. Hobhouse (of the Charity Commission), and the Rev. Canon Robinson, formerly principal of the Diocesan Training College at York.

Mr. S. HILL moved for a select committee to inquire into and report upon the operation of the commercial treaty with France, ratified in January, 1860, and particularly as it affects the silk manufacture of the country.

Mr. NEWBEGATE bore testimony to the distress which prevailed in Coventry, and stigmatised the treaty as a flagrant violation of the doctrine of free trade.

After some observations from Mr. MUNDELLA and Mr. C. BENTINCK, the House divided, and the motion was negatived by 155 to 101.

The Endowed Schools Bill was read a third time and passed. The Fines and Fees Collection Bill was read a second time, as was the High Constables' Office Abolition Bill.

On Monday, on the motion for going into committee on the Assessed Rates Bill,

Mr. HENLEY and Sir M. H. BEACH expressed a hope that the Government would limit the operation of the bill to parliamentary boroughs only; while Mr. HODGKINSON recommended that the Small Tenements Act should be repealed, and that all parishes should be brought under the operation of the bill under consideration.

Mr. Goschen having deprecated premature discussion on a question which would be raised hereafter in committee, the Speaker left the chair.

On Tuesday, Lord H. LENNOX gave notice of his intention to-morrow to ask Mr. Secretary Bruce on what authority the police had taken proceedings against Mr. Wright and a number of other commission agents for betting purposes.

In reply to a question from the noble lord, Mr. CHILDERS explained the steps taken to reduce the staff of employés in the Admiralty. The number of clerks who had already voluntarily retired under the rules of the Treasury was 53, and, after deducting superannuation allowances, a net saving of £10,000 per annum be effected.

A Boston spinster, at a recent Woman's Rights Convention, said she did not care about female suffrage unless it carries with it the right to make proposals of marriage.

## HOME AND DOMESTIC.

FIVE gentlemen resident at Ealing have resolved to make, early in September next, a complete tour of the coast of England, Scotland, and Wales, on bicycles; and one of them has undertaken to perform on one day of the journey one hundred miles upon his velocipede, for a wager of as many sovereigns.

THE Prince of Wales shot with the Peers in the annual pigeon match between the Lords and Commons on Saturday, at Hurlingham Park, Fulham. The Peers won the match by two birds. The Prince killed five birds out of six at twenty-five yards rise, and two out of six at thirty yards.

THE number of deaths connected with railways in England and Wales in the five years 1863-67 was 4,715—viz., run over on line, 2,705; fall from carriage or engine, 196; collision, 82; carriage off rails, &c., 31; explosion of boiler, 10; crushed, 560; fall of earth, 5; fall of heavy substances, 96; locomotive machinery, 23; scalds, 2; manner not stated, 465.

A LADY of the name of Grandison has died at Leith leaving £1,300 to be divided amongst thirteen different societies and institutions, £100 to each. The number thirteen in Scotland is called "lucky," and gets the name of "the devil's dozen;" and no doubt in such an indiscriminate division of the spoil the old gentleman will get at least £100, although from the religious character of the lady she intended to cheat him out of his fair share.

THE new Southwark Park was opened on Saturday afternoon with some ceremony by Sir John Thwaites, who was accompanied by Messrs. Layard and Locke, the borough members. The park is situated near the Spa-road railway station, and between Paradise-row, Rotherhithe, the Deptford Lower-road, and Rotherhithe New-road. It consists of about sixty acres, of which some sixteen are reserved for building sites. Its total cost has been about £95,162.

A CONSIDERABLE fall of snow occurred last week in the Lake district. The mountains are covered, some of them thickly. The Braemar correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser* writes: "On Tuesday every hill in this neighbourhood was capped with snow—a most unusual circumstance at this time of year. The mountain burns are in full flood." The Killin correspondent of the same paper says:—"On Tuesday the temperature here was as low as 40 deg., with snow lying deep on the surrounding Grampians." Anglers are looking forward to making heavy baskets on the subsidence of the recent "spates."

BIRTH ON THE HIGHWAY.—A young woman named White, who has been living in Birmingham, proceeded a few days ago to Bromsgrove to be confined at her sister's house. Finding her sister had gone to live at Stourbridge, ten miles distant, and having no other friends to go to, she started off to walk, but was seized with labour on the road. She applied at various houses to be taken in, but at every one of them she was refused admittance. The poor creature then lay down near a wall, and there gave birth to a child. She wrapped it up as well as she could, but it perished from cold and want of attention. A woman passed the spot in the middle of the night, and the poor friendless one called her to her assistance. A policeman was apprised of the affair, and he took her to his house and provided for her wants.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AND HIS CREDITORS.—The case of the Duke of Newcastle and his creditors is about to assume another phase. A petition has been presented to the Court of Bankruptcy to obtain an adjudication in bankruptcy, and notices have been served on the sheriff of Middlesex and others. The sale of the ducal property is being continued at Carlton House-terrace, and the application of the proceeds will become a material question—whether the execution creditors will benefit from the sales, or whether the money will, deducting expense, be available for all the creditors. Until the application to the Court of Bankruptcy is decided, matters will remain *in statu quo*. In the event of an adjudication being obtained, a material alteration will take place with regard to the several issues directed to be tried in the Court of Exchequer.

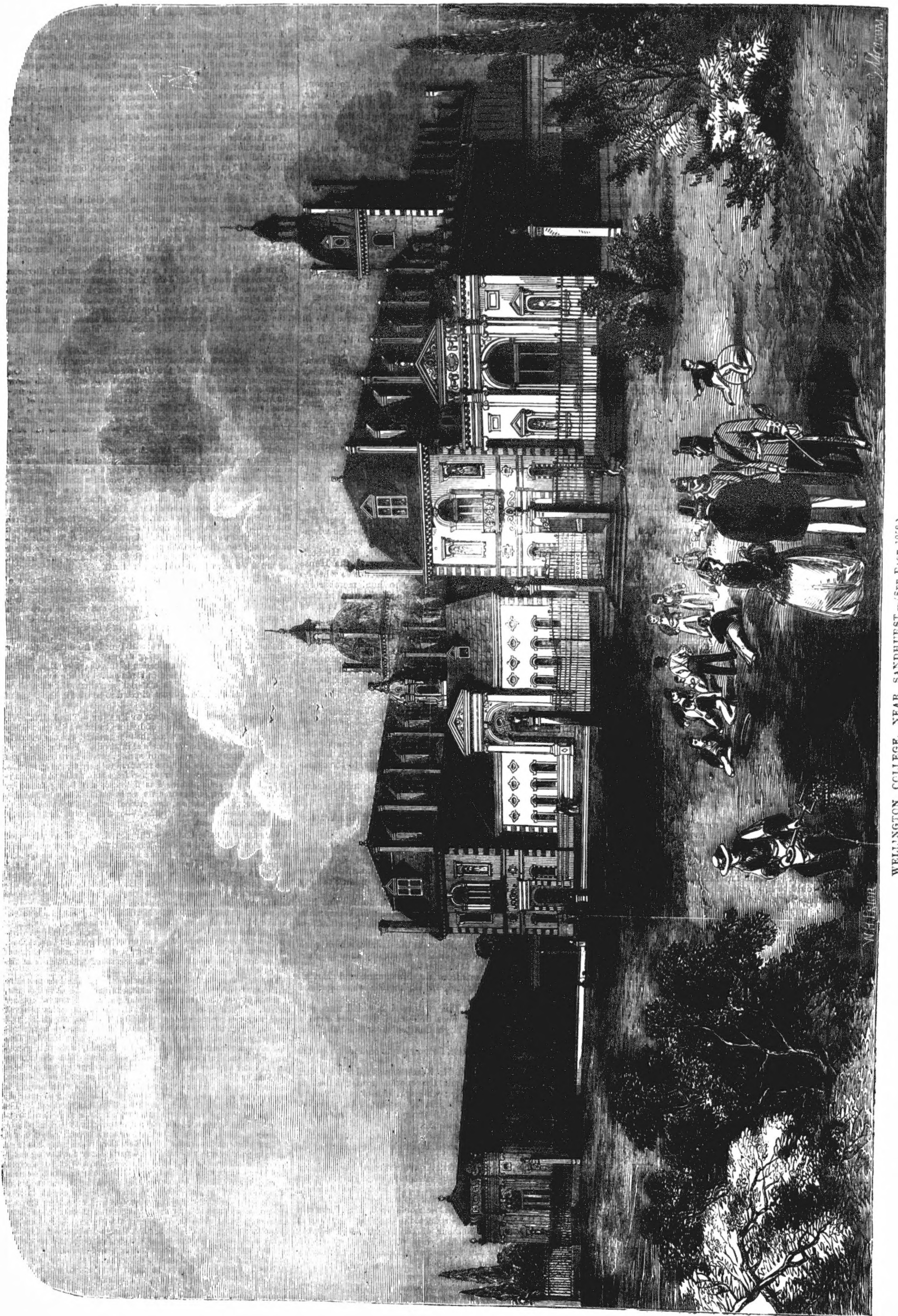
THE WEATHER IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.—The *Salut Public* of Lyons says:—"The storms of hail and rain which have lately fallen in the north have lowered the temperature, and the sun only appears through the heavy clouds at intervals. For the second or third time since the beginning of spring, people have been obliged after a few warm days, to have recourse to their winter garments. This wet and cloudy weather is far from favourable to the hay-crop; but the wheat, which has flowered, not being forced by heat and drought, is forming its grain well. The vine has also almost everywhere passed the critical period of the blossoming. It is vigorous—too much so, perhaps—and the grape forms slowly but it now wants heat."

WORKING MEN'S CLUBS.—The fourth visit of members of working men's clubs to buildings and public improvements in progress in London was made on Saturday last, under the management of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, the new building of the University of London, in Burlington-gardens, being inspected. Mr. Edward Hall, F.S.A., conducted the party, as on previous occasions, giving a preliminary address, as well as explanations of the details of the construction met within the course of the inspection. Mr. Hall gave great praise to the architect of the building, Mr. James Pennethorne, for the value of his contribution to the architecture of London, dwelling particularly on the sculpture as an accessory of the greatest importance. At the conclusion of the proceedings it was announced that one of the future visits would be to the works of the outfalls of the Metropolitan Sewerage.

THERE is some sort of hope entertained that the late massacre in Abyssinia may have been, at least, exaggerated. At all events, it seems proved that the first information was not altogether correct. It will be remembered that in the two accounts received respecting the murders—one from Kerim Bago, Abyssinia, and the other from the French vice-consul at Massowah—mention is distinctly made of Mr. Powell's servant having been killed. This servant was generally supposed to be Donald, a Scotch gamekeeper, whom Mr. Powell had taken with him. The intelligence just to hand appears to contradict this, a telegram having been received by Mr. Walter Powell, M.P., through the Foreign-office, to the following effect:—"Donald, Mr. Powell's gamekeeper, is reported to have escaped, and to be at Massowah; so possibly other parts of the first story may have been exaggerated." The locality where the reported murders took place is believed to be about 150 miles from Massowah; consequently it will not be so difficult as was at first anticipated to obtain a trustworthy account.

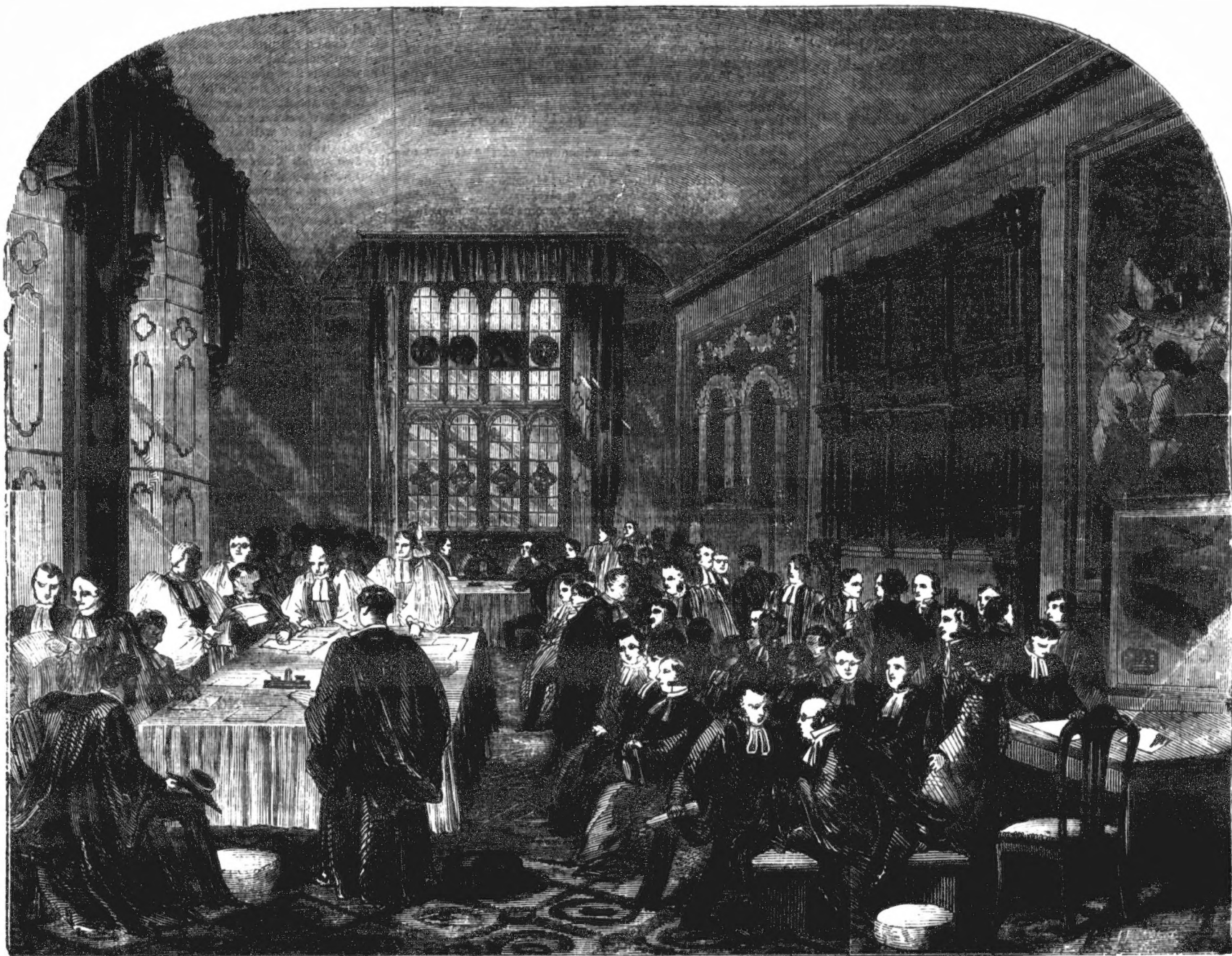
THE Vicar of Doncaster (the Rev. Dr. Vaughan) has been taken to task by an over-scrupulous parishioner for having entertained the children of his parish schools with a visit to a circus which was performing in the town. The doctor thanks his correspondent for his kindly and well intentioned letter, but hopes on reflection he will regret having written it. He ought to have credit, he thinks, for making inquiries and exercising due consideration in such a matter, and having found that the performances were in all respects unexceptionable, he says he had no hesitation in sending the children. Dr. Vaughan adds:—"It appears to me that, in proportion as a clergyman is bound to protect against such public amusements as are demoralizing in their character, he is bound, on the other hand, to show, by word and act, that he rejoices in those popular recreations which are innocent and of good report. I cannot fear that in this instance I shall 'be found, like Samson'—to use your own words—'giving my strength and the glory of the Lord to the uncircumcised Philistines.'"





WELLINGTON COLLEGE, NEAR SANDHURST.—(SEE PAGE 1258.)





MEETING OF CONVOCATION IN THE JERUSALEM CHAMBER, WESTMINSTER.—(SEE PAGE 1258)

## A Pinch of Pearl.

### CHAPTER III.

MR. HAUVILLE wrote a little note, sent it to its address, and resumed his painting.

The next day when Dora made her usual modest entrance into the studio she found a gentleman in conversation with her young master, as we may style our artist in distinction to the old masters, and was about to withdraw when he called out:

"Come in, Dora, it's all right. Take your place just as you did yesterday—here, that will do, now you have only to stand still."

And having arranged his model Mr. Hautville returned to the easel and resumed his conversation with the visitor apparently quite oblivious of any interruption.

"And you don't know what has become of your father?"

"Since writing that he was about to visit me in this country I have heard nothing of him at all. He did not mention the name of the ship he would take or the port from which he would embark," replied the visitor, in a voice of such peculiar accent that Dora, having her eyes at liberty, turned them rather curiously upon him.

"What a handsome young gentleman?" was her mental comment, as she surveyed the olive-tinted face, with its long, dark eyes, bright red mouth, abundance of glossy hair and beard, and glancing white teeth. True, the nose was somewhat over-prominent, and of that aquiline shape vulgarly called hooked, and the glossy quality of the hair seemed to have communicated itself in a degree to the olive-tinted skin, and the long, dark eyes had a cunning and treacherous expression; but Dora was inexperienced both in the rules of beauty and in ethnological traits, and failed to draw the same deduction from these defects that we have already drawn, or to be as much repelled.

"You have written to Vienna, you said?" pursued Mr. Hautville, absently.

"Yes, some months since—immediately after receiving your order for the jewels, in fact; but I can only hear that my father has left the city to go no one knows where."

"Very strange—very, indeed!" pursued the artist, in that exasperating, dreamy tone always used by artists at their work; and then, falling back a few paces, he contemplated his picture with half-closed eyes and the end of his maulstick pressed against his teeth.

"Ti tum ti ti lilly ti? Yes, that will do very nicely. Like that pose, Samuels?"

"Admirable. You are a genius, Mr. Hautville," replied the visitor, beaming with enthusiasm. Mr. Hautville smiled.

"Oh no, not quite that, Samuels, not quite that yet. I had a letter from Vienna yesterday, by-the-way. Nothing about your father in it of course, but an odd story of a lost jewel, a pearl called the Sea of Milk."

And in the true, artistic, exasperating style, Mr. Hautville repeated, with many pauses and interruptions, the extract from his friend's letter which we have already read.

"Good thing for whoever has got that pearl," concluded he, absently.

"Capital! Capital! Seven thousand pounds, you say, and it could be made ten thousand by judicious management!" exclaimed the guest, rubbing his hands.

"I dare say—by judicious management—yes. Well—possibly it may be offered for sale yet. The person who—who has it may wish—to dispose of it. You wouldn't be afraid to buy, eh?"

"Afraid? Why, then?"

"Oh, on account of this Princess What's-her-name. Suppose the jewel was traced?"

"It could never be reclaimed. We are not Germans, and there is no international search warrant for missing trinkets," said the visitor, chuckling.

"No; ha! ha! Pretty good, Samuels. No; it could not be reclaimed, so if it is brought to you take it by all means, Samuels, take it, and pocket the seven thousand pounds."

"I will do that, you may be sure, Mr. Hautville. All is fair in love and war, and all is fair in business that the law does not pronounce unfair. The law knows," replied Mr. Samuels, with an air of candour.

"H'm. Now is that crimson drapery the thing against the deep green of Guinevere's robes—let us see."

And Mr. Hautville became so absorbed in his work that, when his visitor rose to leave, he only said,

"Going, Samuels? Well, let me know if you get hold of the Sea of Milk, won't you?"

"Yes, indeed, Mr. Hautville, you shall have the first chance of securing it, you may depend," smiled Mr. Samuels, and so departed.

For a few moments Mr. Hautville continued to paint in silence. Then he laid aside brush and pallet, saying,

"Dora, sit down in this chair. I have something to say to you."

Dora obeyed silently and in wonder, while the artist quietly continued,

"That man, Dora, is named Samuel Samuels. He is a German Jew, and deals after a blind fashion in jewels and other valuables. I have had transactions with him, and a few months ago he came to offer me some antique emerald cameos which he said his father had written from Vienna to mention to him. I ordered the jewels, and some time since I sent to inquire after them. Samuels came to inform me that he could get no tidings of his father, but concluded he must

be on his way to this country, as he had been for some time arranging to come.

"Yesterday, when you told me your story, it occurred to me at once that this old man with Jewish features, wrecked in a German vessel, speaking no English but the name Samuel, and concealing upon his person a jewel of such value as the pearl you entrusted to my care, was very likely to be our friend Samuel Samuels' missing father. I sent for him to-day and questioned him in your presence with the view of settling this question. I have succeeded in settling several to my own satisfaction, and the result is this theory:—

"The robber of the Princess Worowski, afraid to retain his booty, sold it for a trifle to this old Jew, just about to leave Germany for this country on a visit to his son. The old sinner succeeded in hiding it, and escaping with it, but took the precaution to conceal his name and that of the vessel and port he selected. A quick retribution, or an unlucky fate, overtook him upon the Jersey coast, and you know the rest."

"Oh, sir! And he did look so like the gentleman that was here just now! The hooked nose and all!" cried Dora, clasping her hands in astonishment.

"Did he? Very probably. Well now, Dora, here comes the next question, and it is one for you to settle. Supposing my theory to be correct, our old friend Samuels senior evidently desired to have this Sea of Milk, this fortune in the shape of a pearl, conveyed to his son, young Samuels. Now, is that the best thing for us to do with it? It is a genuine pearl, by-the-way. I ascertained that last night, and is worth perhaps ten thousand pounds."

"Of course, sir, I will give it to the gentleman. I should never think of keeping it, if it was worth twice ten thousand," exclaimed Dora, in some heat.

"That would be twenty thousand pounds, Dora," said Mr. Hautville, coolly. "But you are quite right so far. Well, then it is to Mr. Samuels we are to give the pearl?"

"Why, yes, sir."

"But what about the Princess Worowski?"

"Oh!" exclaimed Dora, and then considered a little. "But won't Mr. Samuels give it back to her if you tell him all about it, sir?" asked she at length.

"Did he talk like it?" asked Hautville, quietly.

Dora shook her head and sighed a little impatiently. "I wish—" began she, and then, less petulantly,

"Would you be so kind, sir, as to send it back to the—the lady for me?"

"And get the reward offered for finding it? That is not a bad idea, especially if it is done quickly," said Hautville, coolly.

"Why quickly, sir?"

"Because the lapidary to whom I showed it last night prophesies that in a year a little dust and a few sparkling scales will be all that remains of the famous Sea of Milk. Some



pearls, and especially unusually large ones, have a trick of crumbling away in this fashion, and my friend the lapidary suggests that this is one of them. But after we have returned it to the Princess Worowski and got the reward—"

"Why, sir, do you think I would take a reward for giving up a stolen pearl, and never tell that it was rotten!" exclaimed Dora, rising, with scarlet cheeks.

"Wouldn't you?" asked Hautville, looking at her curiously.

"Of course I wouldn't, sir; and, once for all, I wish you'd take this pearl and do whatever you think right with it. I never want to see it again; and I'm going home to-morrow."

"Going home, Dora? What's that for?"

"To see an honest man. There's one lives there, and I was a fool—"

She began to cry, and Mr. Hautville crossed the room and stood beside her.

"Dora forgive me! I was only trying you, child; sounding your heart, to see if it was as fair as your face. I know it now as I believed it before. Dora, will you stay here and—be my wife?"

"Your wife, sir?"

"Yes. I have no foolish prejudices to overcome, thank God, and I recognise a true and beautiful soul under a cotton dress as quickly as under a silk one. Dora, will you let me educate you and make you my wife by-and-by?"

Dora sat silent, her sweet face flushed, her eyes downcast for a moment, than frankly said:

"It is a great temptation, sir, and it is very kind of you; but I had rather not, if you please."

"Rather not marry me, or rather marry some one else?" asked Mr. Hautville, quietly.

"I am sorry, sir, that I spoke as I did about going home to find an honest man, for I believe now that you are one—"

"Thank you, Dora."

"But there is a man, sir, that has wanted to marry me for a great while, and I—"

"Well, Dora?"

"And I didn't know how much better I liked him than I can any body else till now."

"And he is that honest man?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then, in Heaven's name, child, go home and marry him; and be as happy as such a man and such a woman ought to be."

"Thank you, sir; and like enough you will be glad, by-and-by, I didn't take you at your word. I shall never tell any body about it, sir."

"I don't believe you will, Dora. I have just that faith in you. Dora, I hope he will value you as I should have done, and honour you as I do."

"He loves me, sir," said Dora, naively, and so the conversation ended.

A few months later Edward Hautville came, an honored guest, to Dora Bayley's wedding, with Jacob West. In the course of the evening he spoke to the bride apart:

"Dora, you showed your own good sense when you took the 'honest man' and refused me. You will be happier with him than I could have made you."

"And you are happier, too, sir," said Dora, shyly. "And he nor any one else has ever known—"

"You promised they should not, Dora, and I never imagined you could break your word. But I want to tell you the end of the Sea of Milk. I communicated, through a friend in Vienna, with the owners of the lost pearl, who were glad enough to hear of it, and offered to pay the reward, which I refused for you. The pearl was sent out carefully sealed in a little box. It arrived, was delivered to the Princess, who opened the box and found—what do you suppose?"

"The pearl, sir?"

"A little pearl-powder, Dora—nothing more. The Sea of Milk and the seven thousand pounds it represented had crumbled to a pinch of white dust—nothing more. And now, good-night; and God bless you!"

THE END.

#### THE LIFE-BOAT-MEN.

THE storm in fury swept across  
The ocean's wide expanse;  
The thunder roll'd; the lightning's fierces  
Threw out its forked lance.

The crested billows told that death  
Lurk'd in the raging main;  
The sea,—an angry, surging mass,—  
Sung out a wild refrain.

Enveloped in a murky shroud,  
His steed the threatening gale;  
Destruction onward march'd to mock  
The drowning Sailor's wail.

For on a hidden treacherous reef,  
A stranded vessel tossed;  
The gleaming foam roll'd o'er the wreck;  
One cried, "The ship is lost!"

"Not so; the cannonade I hear,"  
Another voice replied;  
"Come, man the Life-boat, lads, and we  
Will stem the heaving tide."

The Life-boat on the ocean's breast  
A gallant barque appeared;  
Her crew, bold, noble-hearted men,  
Nor death nor danger feared.

Like some fleet messenger of life,  
The boat plough'd through the sea,  
Guided by Him who once becalmed  
The waves of Galilee.

To those on board that fated ship  
No ray of hope remained;  
But mingling with the storm, a voice  
Cried out, "The wreck is gained."

The Life-boat took her living freight;  
"Hurrah!" cried those on shore;  
"They're saved. Heaven bless the Life-boat Men,  
God bless them evermore."

Gloucester.

VERNON S. MORWOOD.

"WHAT do you propose to take for your cold?" said a lady to a sneezing gentleman. "Oh, I'll sell very cheap; I won't higgie about the price at all."

#### COURT AND SOCIETY.

THE Queen drove out at Windsor on Wednesday afternoon last week, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Christian, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice; and Her Majesty walked and drove in the grounds of the Castle on the Thursday morning, accompanied by Princess Louise.

Prince and Princess Christian dined with the Queen on the Wednesday.

The Lord Chamberlain had an audience of the Queen on the Thursday afternoon.

Princess Christian dined with her Majesty; Lady Susan Melville had the honour of being invited.

The Queen drove in the grounds on Friday morning, accompanied by Princess Beatrice.

The Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine Service on Sunday morning in the private chapel. The Rev. James Fraser, peribendary of Salisbury, preached the sermon.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, and attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Lord Harris, and Captain Lund, visited the Queen at Windsor Castle on Saturday. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the St. James's Theatre.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel and Mr. Holzmann, presided at the meeting held at the Royal Institution to promote the erection of a statue of the late Professor Faraday.

The Prince of Wales attended by the Marquis of Hamilton, General Sir William Knollys, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, met his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt upon his arrival at the Charing-cross terminus of the South-Eastern Railway, and accompanied his highness to Buckingham-palace. His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt afterwards visited the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House. The Princess of Wales drove out, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—On Tuesday afternoon, at a quarter to five, his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt and a large retinue arrived at the Charing-cross Railway Terminus by special train from Dover. Some half-hour before the illustrious prince's arrival a guard of honour of the 1st Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, commanded by Captain the Hon. W. R. Trefusis, and the full band of the regiment, came from the Wellington Barracks and formed in line upon the west platform, where the continental trains invariably arrive. There was a large number of spectators present to witness the arrival of the Viceroy, but beyond the military there was no remarkable display. After a brief delay, the Viceroy, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his Excellency Musurus Pasha, entered one of Her Majesty's carriages and drove at once by Pall-mall to Buckingham Palace.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

On Friday, last week, the Prince of Wales was present at the distribution of prizes at Wellington College, on the occasion of the delivery of speeches by the senior pupils. In the distribution of prizes by Dr. Benson, headmaster, the Queen's medal (for good conduct) was awarded to Verrall, and the Earl of Derby's gift (for industry and general good conduct) to Younge, major. Amongst the other prizes were the following:—The Prince Consort's History Prize, presented by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur—Akers; the Archbishop of Canterbury's Prize for Divinity—Verrall; the Earl of Derby's Prize for French—Harrison, major. The speeches delivered on the occasion were, as usual, chiefly of a classical character, intermixed with dramatic scenes from Shakespeare and from French and German authors, and the company appeared to experience much pleasure in hearing them. The formal proceedings being at an end, the company sat down to a *dejeuner*, presided over by Dr. Benson. The usual loyal toasts were received with great cordiality. In proposing "The Health of the Prince of Wales," the Chairman said that nothing could exceed the welcome which those who were associated with the college were desirous of offering to the Prince, for his Royal Highness had proved himself a most earnest and consistent friend of the institution from the time that he first made himself acquainted with its history and progress. His Royal Highness, in returning thanks, said he was deeply grateful for the kind manner in which the toast had been received and responded to, and said it was highly gratifying to know that an institution which in the first year of its existence contained 75 boys now accommodated 320, and he should always have the highest satisfaction in supporting an establishment in which his beloved mother and his lamented father took the warmest interest. Other toasts followed, and the company then separated, after a very agreeable entertainment.

#### THE STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen a state ball was given on Thursday evening last week at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of upwards of 1,600 was invited. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Denmark, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, and attended by the Countess of Maclesfield, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Lord Harris, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Hon. C. L. Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Captain Lund, arrived at the garden entrance of the palace from Marlborough House soon after ten o'clock.

The Prince and Princess of Wales accompanied by the members of the Royal Family and other royal visitors, conducted by Viscount Sydney (the Lord Chamberlain), and attended by their ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the ball-room at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, when the dancing immediately commenced.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise wore a dress of straw-coloured poul-de-soie, trimmed with bouillons of straw tulle, and a scarf of white gossamer trimmed with white fringe, looped back with chains of green and purple grapes and vine leaves. Headdress, a wreath of vine leaves and grapes, with diamonds; ornaments, diamonds, the Victoria and Albert Order, the Order of St. Isabel, and the Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

Coote and Tinney's full band was in attendance, conducted by Mr. C. Coote.

#### DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

On Saturday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. William Howard, a builder and contractor, at 28 and 29, Russell-street, Covent-garden. The call was first given to the Chandos-street station of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade by the police, and in a few minutes a large steamer, with a number of men, arrived on the spot. The premises, with an extensive timber yard in their rear, must have been well alight before the discovery was made, for, notwithstanding the speed with which the engines arrived, the two upper floors were almost destroyed before any material assistance could be rendered. In a few minutes afterwards, about a quarter to six o'clock, several other steam and manual engines came, with, in all, about 50 men, under Mr. J. C. Bridges, the senior superintendent. A good supply of water having been obtained, the engines were soon got to work. A dense mass of smoke was caused, and, ascending immediately over Drury-lane Theatre, a great crowd assembled in the belief that a fire had occurred there. By half-past six o'clock the fire was virtually extinguished. The damage consisted in the destruction of the workshops and store-rooms on the upper floors, and also the roof, and great damage to the offices on the ground floor, and to the stock in the yard. The Albion Hotel adjoining was for a time in danger, and, indeed, the side wall and roof were eventually somewhat burnt. The Harp Tavern was also injured by water and breakage, and the Brydges-street side of Drury-lane Theatre was scorched and the windows broken. Later in the evening a fire broke out at No. 256, City-road, in the occupation of Mr. H. Marshall. It was caused by a spark from a fire, and resulted in the destruction of the front and back parlours, a room on the first floor, and the staircase, and in serious injury to the rest of the house. No. 258, adjoining, was slightly injured. The same night a fire occurred at the house of Mr. Bowles, a furniture dealer, in Cambridge-road, Mile-end, which was attended by about 60 men of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. The warehouse on the ground floor and its contents were much damaged, part of the roof was destroyed, and the remainder of the house was injured. The cause is not yet known. On Friday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out at Wycombe-mews, Hornsey-road, occupied by Mr. Keene, a furniture broker. A building of two floors, used as stores and workshops, was very nearly destroyed, and an opposite house was also damaged. The sufferers were insured in the Queen's and Royal Exchange Offices.

#### THE MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

FAR more public interest than usual attached to the recent meeting of the bishops in convocation, from the fact of the battle of the Irish Church Bill having commenced in the Lords, and being therefore necessarily largely in the power of the bishops. It is satisfactory to note, however, the way in which the principal of them have acted in the matter, especially the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Our engraving speaks for itself.

#### VIADUCT ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, CANADA.

The great stream of emigration still flows on, and many of the truest and best of England's hardy sons having to seek for themselves, after many years of fruitless toil in this country, a new home in the colonies, we give this week yet another view in the promising colony to which so many thousands have gone. Canada has readily absorbed all those of the emigrants who have as yet landed on her shores, and the vast undeveloped resources of the country offer favourable means of employment for many thousands more.

#### THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S EFFECTS.

THE following were the more valuable lots disposed of on Tuesday:—Young Ladies' Room.—Lots 518-19. A nearly new walnut-wood pedestal dressing-table, with nine drawers, patent locks and keys, and a washstand to correspond, with drawers, marble tray top, and shelf—£40 (Walters). 523. A walnut-wood winged wardrobe, with sliding trays and other interior fittings, with plate glass centre door—33 guineas (Ditto). Wardrobe Room.—624-5. A 12ft. painted and oak-grained wardrobe, fitted with numerous sliding trays, drawers, &c., enclosed by three pair folding panelled doors, and a similar wardrobe, fitted with movable dress yokes, and enclosed by three pair folding panelled doors—44 guineas (Purber). Best Bedroom.—631. A velvet pile carpet of elegant design, and nearly new, planned to room, about 76 yards—22 guineas (Hilden). 635. A brilliant plate chimney glass, covered with pink silk and handworked lace, the plate measuring 120in. by 54in.—20 guineas (Watson). 636. A pair of walnut-wood pedestal cabinets of six drawers each, inlaid with tulip-wood, with ormolu galleries, patent locks and keys—80 guineas (Watson). 662. A very rich white ground brocaded satin curtain, 10ft. by 7½ft., lined with pink honeycombs—35 guineas (Vivian). 663. A 6-ft handsome brass tubular bedstead on patent casters, and the richly-carved gilt canopy over the same, with figured Cretone curtains, the drapery and bases trimmed with silk gimp and tassels—35½ guineas (ditto). Ornamental Objects—682. A toilet glass, in costly Dresden china frame, richly gilt, and painted with raised birds and cupids, with branches for four lights, the plate measuring 24 inches by 18 inches—30 guineas (Frazer). 683. A very costly cheval glass in massively-designed frame of fine old Dresden, richly gilt, and painted with raised birds and cupids, with branches for eight lights, the plate measuring 56 inches by 26 inches—52 guineas (B. Benjamin). 686. A pair of mirrors in elegant Dresden china frames, with raised flowers, figures, and birds, with branches for six lights each—20 guineas (Frazer). 691. A beautifully-designed oxydized timepiece, with blue enamelled dial and figures, and a pair of candelabra to match, with velvet stands for the same—28 guineas (Lane). Dressing-room.—703. A handsomely-marked walnut wardrobe, with tulip wood banding and edges, the centre fitted with dress yokes and drawers, enclosed by a silvered plate glass door; the wings fitted with sliding trays and drawers.

A "WHOLEsome DRINK."—An old toper was recently reduced to the necessity of drinking a glass of water, as nothing else could be had. On tasting it, he smacked his lips in a thoughtful way, and exclaimed, "Why, it isn't so bad, after all. I shouldn't wonder if, for weakly women and tender children, this was quite a wholesome drink!"



## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A BUTCHER at Oldham, named Holmes, was sent to prison for a month's hard labour yesterday for selling diseased beef. The magistrates refused him the chance of paying a fine.

A boy named Patrick Hutton, 10 years of age, died the other day from drinking a quantity of whisky which he stole from a cask at a publichouse door in Bailieborough, county Cavan, Ireland.

A MAN CRUCIFYING HIMSELF.—A working stove-fitter of Chateau Thierry, France, aged about 40, a married man and father of a family, was found a few days back in his garret, lying on a cross which he had himself nailed his two feet and one of his hands. He was removed to the hospital.

IN Stanton-street, New York, on the night of the 22nd ult., a German named Kobel beat in his wife's skull and that of his little girl, while asleep, tried unsuccessfully to shoot two of his boys, and afterwards shot himself twice in the breast; but, strange to say, all the parties were thought likely to recover.

A CIRCUS BLOWN DOWN.—At a circus which was exhibited at Lichtensteig (St. Gall), the wind caught the canvas covering a few nights ago, and blew the whole structure down, covering spectators, performers, and horses. The lights were extinguished, and as the night was intensely dark and rain falling, the confusion was excessive. Happily no serious injuries have to be deplored.

A BALL INTERRUPTED BY LIGHTNING.—At Paterson, New Jersey, recently, a house in which a ball was going on was struck by lightning. The lightning ran under a long bench which was filled with girls, and overturned the whole lot into the middle of the floor, stunning them for a minute, and causing great consternation. One man had all the hair burned off his head.

SHOCKING DEATH IN PICCADILLY.—Mr. Bedford has held an inquest at St. George's Hospital respecting the death of Mr. Peter Morley, who resided at Kensington. He was standing in Piccadilly, when he was struck by a heavy piece of timber from the top of a building in course of demolition. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and added that great blame was attached to the men employed on the building.

FOUND DEAD IN A BATH.—An inquest has been held at Marylebone workhouse on the body of John Breewood, aged 18, who was found dead, with his head and shoulders in a bath at the Marylebone Public Baths. A singular feature in the case was that deceased had got into the bath without the knowledge of the attendants. It was found that death had resulted from drowning, and the brain showed the deceased to have been subject to epilepsy. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

SOME volunteers belonging to the 1st Warwickshire Administrative and 1st Worcestershire Battalions met for brigade drill in Stoneleigh Park. While the Birmingham battalion were skirmishing one of the volunteers fired away his ramrod, which struck a young man named Lower, the son of the Coventry town crier, on the forehead, inflicting a severe scalp wound, and then entering the arm of Luke Worrall, a watch finisher, of Coventry.

DEATH OF A CHILD FROM BRANDY.—On the arrival of the Liverpool steamer Penguin at Greenock last week, a little girl five years of age, named Margaret Beaton, died on board from the effects of an overdose of brandy, which was administered to her while she was sick on the passage. The child belonged to Aberdare, South Wales, and was in charge of a woman named Mrs. Allan. The woman and the child were about to proceed to America on board the steamer Cambria, the child to join its parents, and the woman her husband.

A BOY ROBBING HIS MOTHER OF £33.—At Rochdale, William Cryer, 13 years of age, was charged with robbing Mrs. Ann Cryer, his mother, a widow, of £33. On Sunday evening, the 23rd of May, the prisoner broke into his mother's house during her absence, stole the money, and went to Leeds, then to Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow, and then made his way back to Rochdale. He had disguised himself in a new suit of clothes, and when he reached Rochdale all the £33 was spent. The prisoner was remanded.

AGRIAN OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.—A return has been issued by order of the House of Commons, on this subject. The total number of murders of that class reported to the inspector of constabulary from June, 1866, to May, 1869, was 8, in 6 of which conviction had followed the perpetration of the crime. The number of outrages not having a fatal termination was 229, from which 33 convictions ensued. Of threatening letters 202 had been reported, 13 of which were traced to their authors.

AN inquest has been held by Dr. Lankester respecting the death of William Higgins, a silversmith. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who worked with his father in Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, had for some time been in ill health and suffering from depression of spirits, and was under the impression that he did not help his father in the business as much as he ought to do. He was found dead in his room, having poisoned himself with cyanide of potassium. The jury found a verdict of "Suicide whilst in a state of unsound mind."

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN MEATH.—The steward of Mr. Farrell, of Moynalty, county Meath, a man named Gargan, has been fired at near his own house. One of the slugs discharged from a blunderbuss entered his side and another his arm. Several bullet marks were found on the gate near which he stood. The criminal act was most deliberate, a hole having been prepared in the hedge by the assassin in which to rest his piece. A young man named Lynch, son of a herd on the estate, is under arrest. No motive for the outrage can be assigned in the neighbourhood, Gargan being an inoffensive man.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN RUSSIA.—The town of Bardschiff, in the Government of Volhynia, celebrated for its fairs and pilgrimages in honour of the Virgin, and which contains 20,000 inhabitants, has just been partly destroyed by fire. Such kind of disaster is very common in Russia, where in many places the houses and foot pavements are entirely constructed of wood; consequently smoking in the streets is forbidden, as a lighted match thrown on the ground might be sufficient to burn down a whole quarter. Lights are also forbidden in the bazars and fairs.

A COUPLE of gun accidents are reported from Exeter. Mr. Stone, a jeweller, was examining a breech-loader in his shop, not knowing it was loaded, when it went off. Two gentlemen were looking on at the time, but they fortunately escaped

injury, as also did Mr. Stone; much damage, however, was done to the shop. At Alphington, near Exeter, a lad sixteen years of age, who had come from London to spend his holidays, was loading a walking-stick gun, his sister standing by, when the weapon went off, the charge lodging in the lad's knee. The wound is a very serious one. The girl had a narrow escape.

ENCOUNTER WITH BRIGANDS.—As M. Tidi and M. Vitolo, two landowners of San Cipriano, near Naples, were driving out in the country a few days ago, they were met by the bands of Ferrigno and Carbone, and made prisoners. A little girl who had witnessed the affair ran off to Castiglione and gave the alarm. Immediately 25 men of the National Guard started in pursuit, and soon came up with the brigands. A combat ensued, in which the robbers were worsted. Ferrigno was killed by a pistol shot from Lieutenant Naddco, the officer in command, and the captives were delivered. Some others of the band were taken prisoners.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A VELOCIPED RIDER.—Mr. Whithead, manufacturer, of Saddleworth, Manchester, had an awkward accident while attempting to ride a velocipede on Saturday evening. He had taken a bicycle with him from Manchester to Armathwaite, Cumberland, where he has some fishing quarters, and in the evening went out to amuse himself with his new machine. In trying to work it, however, he got his foot entangled between the lever crank and the front wheel, and his ankle was so severely fractured that the bones protruded through the flesh. The gentleman being nearly 60 years of age, such an accident is to him a much more serious matter than it would have been to a younger man; but he is progressing favourably.

A YOUNG woman named Mary Williamson was charged at Bow-street on Monday morning with attempting to drown herself. She threw herself into the river from the Thames Embankment, near Westminster Bridge, between five and six o'clock on Friday morning, and was rescued by a carpenter who was going to his work. She said she had been badly treated by a young man. It was stated that a lady had interested herself in the girl's behalf, and probably would get her into some institution, and with that view Mr. Vaughan remanded her. Another woman was charged with attempting to jump off Westminster Bridge, but she said that she was only "shamming" and was discharged with a reprimand.

SUICIDE THROUGH DRINK.—The coroner of Plymouth held an inquest on Monday evening on the body of John P. Payne, a young man who was a passenger by the emigrant ship Caldera, which left Gravesend for the Cape of Good Hope on the 12th inst. Whilst the vessel was sailing down the Channel at the rate of seven miles an hour the deceased jumped overboard. A life-buoy was thrown out to him, but in vain; and afterwards a boat was lowered, when he was picked up dead a mile and a half from the ship. Every day during his voyage he had drunk two or three bottles of rum, notwithstanding the precautions of his fellow-passengers. He was at one time delirious, and drew a knife, as he imagined, in self-defence. It was whilst in this state that he committed suicide. The jury found that he was of unsound mind, caused by excessive drinking.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT BINGLEY.—The inquest on the bodies of the people killed by this explosion is concluded. Mr. Fletcher, engineer to the Manchester Steam Users' Association, stated the cause of the explosion to be by no means mysterious. The boiler had been a very bad one, the bottom plates having become worn almost to the thinness of a piece of paper. The boiler plate bore no brand whatever, owing to corrosion going on. The explosion was merely a matter of time. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Hodgkinson, the engineer tender (who is dead). They also imputed blame to Messrs. Town, for employing an incompetent engine driver, and recommended Government inspection of steam boilers in future.

ATTACK UPON A HOUSE OF SISTERS OF MERCY.—A crowd assembled outside a house in Upperthorpe-road, Sheffield, on Thursday night last week, and threw volleys of stones at the windows. On the Friday afternoon the crowd again assembled and recommenced the stone-throwing, and the mob, on being disturbed, threatened they would set the premises on fire at night. The reason for this conduct is that for some time past screams have been heard proceeding from the house, so violent as to be heard for a considerable distance. On the Thursday morning some gentlemen hearing these cries went to the house and demanded admittance. On the door being opened they proceeded into the garret, where they found a child of about twelve years of age screaming, and a "Sister of Mercy" standing by it with a heavy cane in her hand. She expressed great indignation at the intrusion, and the gentlemen were obliged to leave. It is asserted that these sisters work in connection with a Protestant church in the town. Such, at least, is the story current.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SIR JOSEPH HAWLEY'S.—A fire broke out on Sunday morning at Leybourne Grange, near Malling, Kent, the racing establishment of Sir Joseph Hawley, whereby Sir Fitzroland and others of the stud narrowly escaped an inglorious death. It appears that at about a quarter to one, one of the Kent constabulary discovered flames issuing from a stack. He at once aroused the occupants. Mr. Tweed, the trainer, was quickly on the spot, and gave directions for the removal of the horses in the immediate vicinity of the fire, amongst which was Fitzroland, in a stable next to a building in flames. An engine kept on the premises, and another from Malling, were got into play with all expedition, but the supply of water was inadequate. Three pumps were quickly exhausted. Recourse was had to a stream, but without effect. In a very brief time the flames communicated to two other stacks of hay, a stack of oats, four waggons loaded with hay, and a wagon lodge. Efforts were successfully directed to save the vast stabling. The loss is estimated at £2,000.

REMARKABLE ACCIDENT AT ALDERSHOT.—A serious accident took place at a cavalry field-day at Aldershot on Monday. The force had been divided into two brigades—a heavy brigade, consisting of the 5th and 7th Dragoon Guards, under the command of Colonel the Hon. S. J. G. Calthorpe, and a light brigade, consisting of the 6th Enniskillings and 10th Hussars, under the command of Colonel Valentine Baker. In the course of the movements the light brigade formed line and advanced down the long valley supported by the heavy brigade. A dashing charge was made by the advanced line, and when near the north end of the valley Brigadier Baker ordered his brigade to retire by column of troops from the left. As this movement was being executed, Brigadier Calthorpe's brigade was coming on at a gallop, and before the rear squadron of Enniskillings could clear the front the light

squadron of the 7th Dragoons rode upon the flank of the rear squadron of Enniskillings. A fearful crush ensued, and a number of men and horses were injured, nine of the men severely. In at least one case it is feared the injuries will prove fatal. Two horses were so much hurt that they were shot on the field. A court of inquiry is to be held on the matter.

THE ATTACK ON AN ITALIAN DEPUTY.—A Florence letter of the 17th, in the *Sole*, says:—"Emotion and indignation are at their height. Major Lobbia, the deputy whose intervention was decisive in getting the inquiry into the tobacco contract voted, has just been wounded by two strokes of a poniard, which fortunately do not appear to be mortal. The crime was committed by some unknown person at midnight in the most frequented quarter of Florence. The major had in the breast pocket of his coat a bulky packet of documents relating to the inquiry in question. These papers prevented the first blow from doing much harm. A struggle then ensued; the major fell, dragging down the assassin, who gave him two more wounds, one on the arm, the other, more serious, on the head. Whilst M. Lobbia was striving to disengage his revolver the assailant took to flight, and escaped two shots that were fired after him. The wounded man was taken up by some persons who heard the detonation, and was conveyed to the house of a friend whom he had just quitted, and who was himself one of the witnesses in the inquiry. The wounds were dressed by Dr. Zannetti, who declared them not to be dangerous, but that the one on the head might become so without perfect repose.

SUICIDES.—In England, during the five years 1863-7, hanging was the most common form of suicide; and the deaths of 2,081 men and 489 women are recorded by this means. Cut-throat and drowning stand next in order of frequency: 948 males and 287 females committed suicide by the former, and 638 males and 477 females by the latter means. Out of the 6,696 suicides, 4,920, or nearly three-fourths, were committed in one of these three ways. By poison, there were 363 deaths of males and 308 deaths of females; of these 671 cases the description of poison was specified in 451 instances; by prussic acid and cyanide of potassium 121 deaths are recorded; by laudanum, 101; by oxalic acid, 68; and by strychnin, 39. By gunshot wounds 238 males died, while only 8 females committed suicide by means of firearms. The number of suicides in the five years in London and in each of the groups of counties from all causes, and from poison respectively, may be thus stated:—London, 1,285 and 229; South Eastern counties, 773 and 41; South Midland, 391 and 20; Eastern, 328 and 19; South Western, 560 and 36; West Midland, 702 and 75; North Midland, 493 and 60; North Western, 991 and 91; Yorkshire, 632 and 49; Northern counties, 351 and 37; and Monmouthshire and Wales, 190 and 11.

A TELEGRAM from Cork states that Meany, the Fenian, lectured in the Athenaeum there on Monday night. The attendance was very small until the hall was thrown open gratuitously. The lecture consisted chiefly of seditious poetry, and was accompanied by the usual Fenian demonstrations. Meany made an indignant reply to a local journal which had denounced him as a swindler, and threatened legal proceedings, appealing, amidst cheers, to his past services, and declaring his readiness to die for Ireland.

SALE OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S EFFECTS.—The principal portion of the contents of the mansion, 18, Carlton-house-terrace, was on Monday submitted to public competition, on the premises, by Messrs. E. and H. Lumley, of St. James's-street, before a very crowded assembly. The costly effects consist of a vast quantity of valuable furniture and ornaments, about 4,000 ounces of plate, race cups, 700 dozen of wines, carriage and brougham horses, waggons, broughams, barouches, chariot, park carriage, &c. The following were the more important lots included in the first day's sale: The Doncaster race cup, 1866, standing about 30 inches high, won by Rams, in case; the cup weighing 183 ounces—£120, being at the rate of 13s. per ounce. The Monmouth race cup, the gift of the Duke of Beaufort, 1859, weighing 152 ounces—£111, or 15s. per ounce. The Beaufort cup (both races, 1863), a vase in renaissance style, with bas-relief representing the coronation of Henry VI. in Notre Dame, with equestrian figures at the base, weighing 280 ounces—£205. The cellar of wines—Chateau Margaux, 1864, 46 doz., average 66s. per doz.; Chateau Lafite, 1864, 45 doz., average 72s.; claret, blended, 41 doz., average 27s.; Madeira, 1816, Roda, 20 doz., average 110s.; Madeira, R.D., 46 doz., average 85s.; champagne, 1857, 26 doz., average 58s.; Chateau Margaux, 1858, 41 doz., average 95s.; a very fine old Madeira, 19 doz., average 80s.; Lafite, 1846, 21 doz., average 80s.; ditto Chateau, 1858, 18 doz., average 125s.; the D.S. sherry, very dry, 52 doz., average 66s.; port, 1846, 25 doz., average 94s.; very old port, 19 doz., average 102s.; port, 1847, 17 doz., average 100s. The sale of coaches and carriages, horses, and stable fittings occupied the remainder of the day.

ANGLO-BELGIAN PRIZE FUND.—The annual competition takes place this year at Wimbledon on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of July, the Council of the National Rifle Association having placed at the disposal of the Anglo-Belgian committee an ample supply of targets. The prizes offered amount in the aggregate to £300 in 60 prizes, varying from £25 to £2, the entrance fee for both, series being 10s. 6d. for English volunteers, the Belgian competitors being admitted free, so that a goodly number of them may be expected to put in an appearance. But the committee has caused it to be distinctly understood that nothing whatever in the shape of a formal visit is to take place beyond that social display of *entente cordiale* between the citizen soldiers of the two countries which is sure to be elicited on all occasions of their meeting together on the friendly rifle fields of Wimbledon and of the Tir National. One portion of the prizes will be competed for at the unusually short range of 150 yards—a distance not used at Wimbledon, but which is adopted in deference to the Belgian Garde Civique, whose arms and practice are more especially adapted to short distances. This will doubtless induce numerous entries by tyro shots, who have seldom, if ever, any opportunity of competing at what may be called "recruit distance." It is possible that at the 150 yards distance the Belgian "Tir National" system of marking may be adopted, consisting of two carton targets, one at each end of a long lever or arm, moving on a central axis, so as to have one target always up ready for practice, while the other at the lower end is being renewed.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, reciting the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond-street, and the City Steam Printing Works, 55 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lozets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.





MIDSUMMER EVE, JUNE 23RD.



## ALARMING FATAL ENCOUNTER BETWEEN TROOPS AND MINERS.

The local papers give details of the fatal encounter between the troops and the miners of St. Etienne, France. It appears that on Wednesday morning last week, a row took place at Ricamarie, where a body of men on strike endeavoured to prevent those who had not turned out from working. The troops on the spot, charged to protect the mine and preserve order, intervened, and arrested about 50 of the rioters. It was impossible, however, to keep these men at the local lock-up, and it was consequently determined that they should be forwarded to St. Etienne, under the charge of a detachment, 150 strong, of the 4th Regiment of the Line. At three o'clock in the afternoon the prisoners and their escort set out for St. Etienne, followed by a crowd, which increased every moment. Arrived at a kind of narrow gorge at Montcel, surrounded on all sides by the crowd, a general onslaught commenced. Stones flew about in all directions, several of the soldiers and prisoners were already wounded—one soldier having received a pistol shot in his back—when the troop called upon their officer to give the word to fire, threatening that if he did not do so they would let the prisoners escape. The order to fire does not appear to have been given, and the soldiers, exasperated at seeing their comrades wounded, took the responsibility on their own shoulders, and fired pell mell into the crowd. The people fled in all directions, and in a few minutes the road was deserted. Some of the prisoners managed to escape; the rest were safely lodged in the St. Etienne gaol. The number of persons killed by the military was 15, besides a great number wounded. A woman was killed on the spot

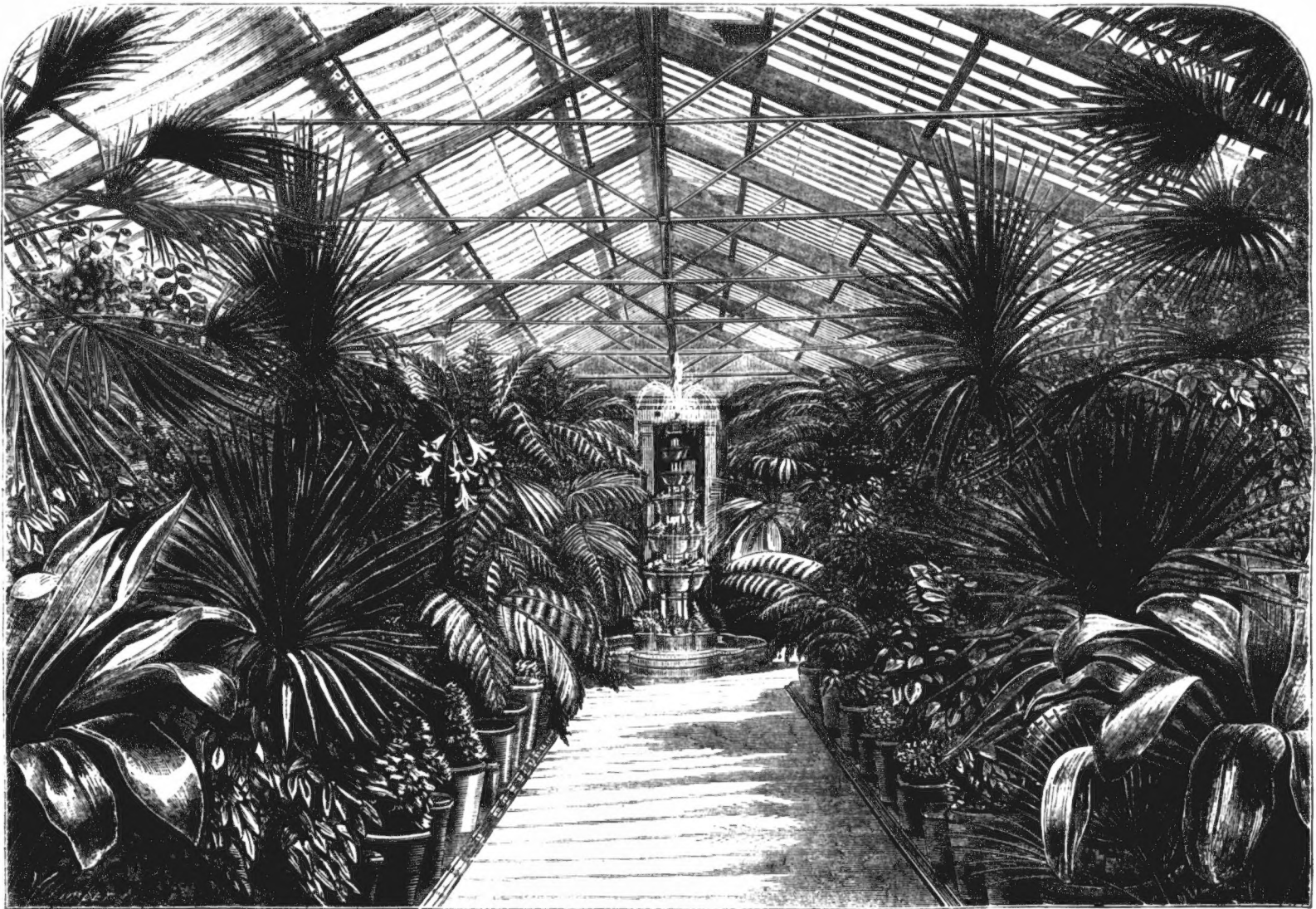
the beautiful conservatories of Mr. B. S. Williams, of the Victoria Nursery (an engraving of one of the ferneries of this establishment we give on this page); just above the Whittington Stone is the extensive nursery of Messrs. McGregor and Middlemiss, where thousands of bedding-out plants are tastefully arranged in pots on the lawn, so that amateur landscape gardeners have a free school open to them to study and arrange their own designs. Then there are the nurseries of the famous Messrs. Cutbush, and others of lesser note, all vying to eclipse each other in the art of floriculture.

But now to a description of this year's Highgate Flower Show. Adjoining the mansion of Colonel Jeakes is a splendid terrace garden, laid out in the most artistic manner with beds of various shapes, some containing choice collections of flowering shrubs, others well filled with the usual summer bedding plants. The slope of this terrace is planted with cotoneaster, which gives it a neat and excellent finish. It was in the paddock below this terrace the Flower Show was held, in several tents; one very large one containing the principal collections. Facing the front entrance of this was a magnificent collection of new and rare plants, exhibited by Mr. B. A. Williams, of the Victoria Nurseries, but not for competition. On the left was a splendid bank of ferns and foliage, exhibited by Sir Sydney Waterlow, of Fair-seat House. On the right were several collections of British and Exotic ferns, admirably grown. It was, however, at the far end of this tent which took chief honours, where James Yate, Esq., of Lauderdale House, exhibited a magnificent collection of foliage and ferns. Space will not admit of enumerating the different subjects, but we cannot omit mentioning the name of one plant, which was a

## MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

MR. BEDFORD on Tuesday resumed an inquiry at the Sessions-house, Westminster (adjourned from the 8th inst.), into the circumstances attending the death of a woman, name unknown, whose body was found floating in the Thames, off Milbank, on the 5th inst. On the body were found expensive articles of dress, three valuable gold rings, and a valuable black jet necklace and cross. There was no money. The inquiry had been adjourned to find a clue to the relatives or friends, and for identification. Advertisements, with a description of the body and the articles found upon it, have been inserted in several of the papers by the police.

Mrs. Sarah Smith was examined, and said she is a nurse and a widow, living at 21, Arthur-street, Chelsea, and had attended from seeing the notice in the papers. She had missed her daughter, since the 24th of May. On the 22d of May her daughter arrived at her house, having just come home from Malta, where she had lost her husband, who was a clerk there. She said she had come direct from the station. She appeared in good health, but low-spirited at the death of her husband, to whom she had been married five years. Her daughter's name was Jane Bunker, and that of her husband was Charles Bunker. Her age was 25, and she was a tall, dark, thin young woman. She left witness's house on the morning of the 24th of May, saying she was going into the City to see her husband's brother, a Mr. William Bunker, a clerk in a tea warehouse in the City, but she did not say where. The witness did not know the address. Her daughter never returned home, nor had witness seen or heard from her since she left home. The witness was here shown the clothing, rings, and other articles taken from



HIGHGATE SUMMER FLOWER SHOW.—THE VICTORIA CONSERVATORY.

while gathering some vegetables; when found her dog was by her side licking the blood which flowed from the wound. Another victim appears to have been shot while standing at his door; his wife also was wounded, and has since died in the hospital. An infant at its mother's breast was also among the killed; the mother escaped. The fire of the troops appears to have been very deadly, as all the victims were killed on the spot. They were all shot in the head. Two of the dead were women. The number of wounded has not been ascertained, as they were speedily carried off by their comrades.

## HIGHGATE SUMMER FLOWER SHOW.

This annual exhibition invariably attracts not only the elite of the aristocracy of Highgate, Hampstead, Finchley, and the surrounding neighbourhood, but also all classes of society near and far. The show, in fact, is made a fête day in the locality, and being held alternately in the magnificent grounds of its aristocratic patrons, possesses every year additional interest. One year there is the opportunity of traversing the lawns and slopes of the beautiful retreat of Miss Burdett Coutts; another, wandering over the wide domains of the Earl of Mansfield, listening at the same time to the strains of one or two bands of music. This year the show was held in the magnificent grounds of Colonel Jeakes, situate nearly midway on Highgate-hill, and nearly opposite the palatial mansion of Sir Sydney Waterlow. It is not, however, the show alone that is so attractive to visitors from distant parts of the metropolis—the locality itself teems with beauty and interest. At the foot of Highgate-hill there are

wonderful production of horticultural skill, called Calthya Mossiae. It could not have had much less than 100 flowers; this took the 1st prize for a single specimen, which it richly deserved. There were many other splendid collections of well-grown plants, the principal were by Col. Jeakes, Col. Wilkinson, — Barclay, Esq., — Nettlefield, Esq., — Scott, Esq.—in fact, all the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood of Highgate, Hampstead, and Finchley, which made up a grand floral display. The other tents were filled with fruit, of which there were some splendid pines, grapes, peaches, and strawberries. In the collection of vegetables the judges had a difficulty in deciding the best. The miniature flower garden and floral devices caused a great excitement, also the Windsor boxes and wild flowers. The cottagers' classes were well represented with both fruit, flowers, and vegetables which is a proof of the great influence these local shows have in benefiting the working classes. The weather was favourable during the day, although threatened with black clouds in the morning; but with two excellent bands of music all went off in a most satisfactory manner, and signalled a fact that Highgate can produce a Flower Show second to none in the neighbourhood of London.

PERFECT HEALTH to all by Dr. Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, sleeplessness, constipation, flatulency, phlegm, low spirits, diarrhoea, acidity, diabetes, nausea, and vomiting, wasting, palpitation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints. Cure No. 68, 113: "Rome."—The health of the Holy Father is excellent since he has taken Dr. Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly.—Dr. Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins at 1s. 1d.; 1lb., 2s. 6d.; 12lb., 22s.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

the body of the deceased when it was found. She identified the articles as having belonged to her daughter, and said she was wearing them when she left home on the 24th of May. She had also several sovereigns in her bag, which was not found. Witness had no doubt, from the clothing and rings shown to her, that the body of the deceased was that of her daughter. Her daughter informed her when she arrived on the 22nd of May that three boxes, with her name, containing her late husband's clothes, were to be sent on from the station, but they had not come. The coroner inquired whether her husband's brother, William Bunker, was in attendance, but was informed by the police that they had only heard about him that morning, and had not had sufficient time to make inquiries after him. The coroner said he had received a letter from Liverpool, from a person named Shoolbred, who stated that he had a female relative missing since May, and that the description of the body of the deceased and her clothing exactly answered to that of his missing relative. He further remarked that, although the witness Smith had identified the clothing and rings as those of her daughter, her description of her person varied materially from that given by the medical man who had made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased. The witness Smith said her daughter was a thin woman, while the surgeon said that the body was that of a stout, robust young woman. He could not reconcile this discrepancy. At all events, he should feel it his duty again to adjourn the inquiry for the production of William Bunker.

ELEVEN hundred persons in England pay a tax for keeping in their households more than ten male servants.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

## THE FRENCH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The following telegram was received on Monday morning:—

"Brest, June 21.—A special train conveying about 250 guests, comprising various Government officials and members of the Paris press, arrived here from Paris yesterday. They proceeded at noon in three steamers to the Great Eastern, and at 8 o'clock a banquet took place on board the vessel. Toasts were given for the Emperor, Queen Victoria, and the President of the United States.

"Viscount de Vougy, director-general of French telegraphs, proposed success to the undertaking, and spoke in eulogistic terms of the French Cable Company. Baron Erlanger returned thanks in the name of the latter.

"M. Kerjean, the deputy for the town of Brest to the Legislative Body, proposed the toast of the union of France, Great Britain, and America. General enthusiasm prevailed. The weather was very fine throughout.

"The splicing of the cable was effected last night. The Great Eastern, accompanied by the Chiltern and the Scanderia, left at break of day this morning. The submergence of the cable is proceeding. All going well. Weather most favourable."

## ITALY.

FLORENCE, June 21, Evening.

The Duchess d'Aosta is dangerously ill of miliary fever, and received the last sacraments yesterday.

## WEST AFRICA.

PARIS, June 20.

Advices from Senegal, dated the 31st of last month, state that cholera was raging on the banks of the river Gambia and at Bathurst. The epidemic had also reappeared at some of the French stations, and was prevalent at Dakar, but among the natives only.

## THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

NEW YORK, June 18.

The *New York Times*, in an article on the relations between England and America, admits that the protest of the British nation against paying in cash for popular sympathy with the South is not unnatural.

## REVOLUTION IN TAHITI.

NEW YORK, June 22.

Advices received here from Tahiti state that another revolution has broken out on that island.

## AMERICA.

NEW YORK, June 17.

Colonel Ryan and other Americans, also several Cubans connected with the Revolutionary Junta of Cuba, were arrested here to-day under the indictment of the United States Circuit Court, for organising expeditions against Cuba, in violation of the Neutrality Laws.

Boston, June 17.

President Grant attended at the Musical Peace Jubilee to-day.

The Florida Legislature has rejected the Negro Equality Bill.

Terrific rain has fallen in Western and North Carolina, causing damage to property in Iredell and Davis counties to the amount of 1,000,000 dols.

NEW YORK, June 18.

Advices from Havana state that the Cubans claim the victory in the recent important battle at Puerto Padre. They have now secured communication with the seashore, and will be enabled to avail themselves more easily of the aid brought by filibustering parties.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

A number of negroes have been empanelled as grand and petty jurors at the Criminal Court of Washington.

A large body of Cheyenne Indians have attacked a surveying party in Western Kansas, but were repulsed with a loss of 10 killed and many wounded.

## LAW AND POLICE.

**STEALING FLOWERS.**—Ann Weeks, of 395, New North-road, was charged at the Highgate police-court with plucking flowers from a grave in Islington cemetery, Finchley. The defendant did not appear, but was represented by Mr. John Scothman, who said she was an invalid. He admitted the charge, and said the thing would not come again. The magistrate ordered the defendant to pay the amount of damage and the costs, 5s. 6d. together, which were immediately paid.

**THE RAID AGAINST BEGGARS.**—Owing to numerous complaints having been made by persons living in the outskirts of London of being annoyed and threatened by beggars if they refused to give them money, Colonel Henderson last week gave orders that the detective police as well as those in uniform should take beggars into custody. On Monday morning, at the Highgate police-court, a woman named Dunn was charged with begging on Sunday outside Colonel Jeakes's residence in Hornsey-lane, and in High-street. Another woman named Storer was charged with begging at West-hall, Highgate. They were sent to prison for seven days.

**STEALING LETTERS FROM A LETTER-BOX.**—Two errand-boys, named Reeves and Tomlin, were charged at Marylebone police-court, with stealing two letters from a letter-box at a post-office at Hampstead. A letter-carrier saw one of the boys take something out of the letter-box, and followed them. He saw pieces of a torn letter thrown in the road, and afterwards saw the two boys reading something. He went up to them and found they were trying to get the postage stamp off a letter. Reeves had another envelope in his pocket. This last one had been enclosed in the first as a stamped directed envelope. Mr. D'Eyncourt said this was a very serious offence, for which the prisoners were liable to penal servitude. He remanded them for a week.

**AN EXPENSIVE CAB FARE.**—Mr. Jonathan Faulkner was summoned before the Lord Mayor on Monday for refusing to pay a cab fare. James Davis, a cabdriver, said that he was called from the rank in Holborn, near Chancery-lane, to Gray's-inn-gate, where the defendant told him to drive to the Bank. He stopped him about two doors eastward of Old Jewry, and tendered him 6d. as his fare. He refused to pay the legal fare, 1s., on the ground that he did not call him from the rank. The distance was over a mile, and the measurement-book gave it as one mile 330 yards to the Bank, which was before the Holborn Viaduct was commenced. The Lord Mayor said the defendant was clearly in error. It was a mile from the Bank to Hatton-garden. He

would find it an expensive cab fare. He must pay the driver the 6d., with 5s. loss of time and 3s. costs, in all 8s. 6d.

**SAVAGE ASSAULT.**—Edwin Wilcott, hammerman, was charged at the Southwark police-court with assaulting Francis Gorman. It appeared from the evidence of Mrs. Gorman that her husband, who is an engine driver, was on Saturday with her and their son in a public-house in Horsleydown, where they saw the prisoner, but had no words with him in the house. As soon as they left the house the prisoner followed them, and without the slightest provocation struck her husband a violent blow on the mouth, which sent him spinning into the middle of the road, where he fell heavily, and on his being picked up it was discovered that his right leg was broken. He was also bleeding profusely from the mouth and nose. He is now in the hospital in a dangerous state. The prisoner said that Gorman damaged his character and kept him out of work. He was very much exasperated, and did not know what he did. The magistrate remanded him.

**REVOLTING CRUELTY.**—On Saturday, at the Liverpool police-court, a middle-aged man, named John Fox, was brought up in custody charged with gross cruelty to a calf. Mr. Charles Pemberton (instructed by Mr. Robert Lethbury, honorary secretary to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) conducted the prosecution. It appeared that on Thursday morning the prisoner was engaged in removing some calves from a truck at the Edgehill station, and because one of them did not come out as soon as he wished he thrust an iron-pronged stick into one of his eyes and forced it (the eye) completely out. Not content with this, he filled the socket with dirt, and in this condition the poor animal was put into a flat and brought into town. The case being clearly proved, the Bench ordered Fox to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three calendar months.

**BITING A RAILWAY PORTER.**—At Wandsworth Frances White, who said she was a married woman, was charged with biting John Urbye, a porter, at Clapham Junction. Late on Monday night the porter found the prisoner with another woman and several men in the ladies' waiting-room drinking beer from a can. He told her it was not allowed, and went away. On the arrival of a train, the prisoner got in, and afterwards called out that she was being ill-treated by one of the men. The porter took him out of the carriage, and the prisoner then jumped out, attacked the porter, and bit him. The prisoner said it was not likely she would turn upon the porter for protecting her from her husband's violence. Mr. Ingham said that was to be accounted for by her not being sober. He fined her 15s., or seven days' imprisonment.

**A SWEEP CHARGED WITH MURDER.**—A sweep named Joseph Smith, living at 1, Street's-buildings, Mount-street Grosvenor-square, was charged at the Marlborough-street police-court, on Monday morning, with causing the death of his wife. The couple have, it appears, lately had frequent quarrels. They had one on Saturday night, and the man, who had been drinking, kicked his wife savagely in the body, and beat her with one of the canes belonging to his machine until she was insensible. She was conveyed to the infirmary, where she soon afterwards died from hæmorrhage. The police inspector who arrested the prisoner said that he found him lying drunk on a mattress. When he told him his wife was dead, and he was charged with killing her, he began to cry, and said, "You don't mean it. My poor wife dead?" He said he could not make out how he had caused her death, but he supposed he must go through with it. He was remanded.

**MADAME RACHEL'S BAIL IN TROUBLE.**—In the second court of Queen's Bench on Monday Mr. Justice Hannen, and a special jury, resumed the trial of *Leverson v. Stack*, a case opened on Saturday. The plaintiff is a daughter of Madame Rachel, and the defendant is a boot and shoe salesman in Church-street, Edgeware-road. It will be remembered that after Madame Rachel's conviction upon the second trial the defendant assented to become her bail, pending the decision as to a writ of error which had been sued out on the prisoner's behalf. Subsequently, however, Mr. Stack retired from being bail upon the belief that Madame Rachel was about to leave the country and escape from the jurisdiction of the Court. Madame Rachel was thereupon rearrested, and ultimately remitted to undergo her sentence of five years' penal servitude on the decision of the writ of error against her. Under these circumstances the present action was brought. Miss Leverson charged that she had paid the defendant £100 to become bail for her mother, and to continue bail until the termination of the proceedings. The defendant, by his pleas, justified his withdrawal upon the ground of a fraud having been practised upon him. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff with £120 damages.

**ANOTHER PROSECUTION FOR BETTING.**—Thomas Hawkins, tobacconist, of 268A, Oxford-street, was charged at Marlborough-street on Wednesday morning with keeping a betting-house, and Robert Scott, shirt maker, of 15, North Audley-street, was charged with being in the house. One or two policemen stated that they had gone to Hawkins's shop and asked what were the odds against certain horses, and made bets with him, which were respectively booked in a public-house next door and on the pavement outside the shop. A search-warrant was afterwards obtained, but nothing beyond a few cards and memoranda relating to racing matters was found. The defendant's solicitor contended that there was no case against his client. Because a tradesman indulged in a little betting, he said, he was not to be proceeded against by a stringent Act of Parliament, and charged with keeping a betting house. He considered that the present was unlike some of the cases which had lately been brought forward, where the police found all the appliances for betting, and that before the police took these proceedings they ought to have satisfied themselves there was sufficient evidence to support the charge. Mr. Tyrwhitt said he would take time to consider the evidence before giving his decision as far as Hawkins was concerned, but Scott would be at once discharged.

**COMPENSATION FOR INJURY.**—Mr. Baron Martin, with a special jury, tried in the Court of Exchequer the case of *Burton v. the Midland Railway Company*. This was an action by a frame worker knitter, earning 25s. a week, living at Hucknall, near Nottingham, to recover compensation in damages for serious bodily injuries sustained by a collision between two trains near the Mansfield Junction in December last. The plaintiff was brought into court in a chair, propped up with pillows, and his voice was so weak that he could only be heard by the usher, who communicated his answers to the court by placing his ear close to his mouth. He had formerly been in the army, and before the accident was said to have been in good health. It did not seem that he exhibited any serious symptoms until some time after the occurrence, and he and another man went two or three days afterwards from Hucknall to the office of the defendants at Nottingham and received £10 each as compensation for the injury they had sustained. The plaintiff admitted having attached his mark to a document on getting the money, but said he had no recollection of its saying that the money was given in full satisfaction of all demands he might have on the company. The jury, after having a brief absence from court, gave a verdict for plaintiff—damages £750.

**A CABINET-MAKER CHARGED WITH ARSON AND THEFT.**—James Fellowes, a cabinet-maker, was charged, on remand, at Worship-street, with having wilfully set fire to two houses in New Nichol-street, Spitalfields, and caused damage to the extent of £500. He was further charged with stealing two carpenter's planes. The prisoner was in the employ of Mr. Frederick Bryant, wholesale cabinet-maker, of New Nichol-street, and having had a dispute with his employer on the 8th inst., he left off work in the afternoon and did not return. At nine o'clock in the evening the last workman left the premises, and about a quarter of an hour after-

wards a porter named Melrose, in Mr. Nichols's employ, who was waiting till his master, who had gone out on business, returned, saw the prisoner creeping stealthily up a gateway which led to the workshops. Melrose then heard a door leading to the workshops creak, as it did when opened or shut, and in about two minutes he saw the reflection of flames in the windows of an opposite house, and running over he saw the workshops were in flames. The prisoner then came out, looked up at the windows through which the fire was distinctly visible, and without staying to offer any assistance, said, "Good-night; I'm off." He then ran away. For the defence an alibi was set up, two witnesses stating that from seven o'clock on the evening in question till the alarm of fire was raised the prisoner was discussing the Irish Church Bill with them at the beer-shop. One of the constables who apprehended the prisoner said the beer-shop could be reached from the prosecutor's premises in two minutes and a half. The prisoner, who pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing the planes, but protested his innocence of the arson, was committed for trial.

**A QUESTION OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.**—Lord Chief Justice Bovill, with a special jury, had before him on Tuesday morning the case of *Reynolds (executor) v. the Accidental Death Assurance Company*. This was an action to recover the amount of a policy of assurance upon the life of Thomas Humphreys for £300; and the defendants pleaded that Mr. Humphreys did not die by violence. Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., and Mr. F. M. White appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. T. Salter and Mr. Philbrick for the defendants. The plaintiff was executor of Mr. Humphreys, of Sevenoaks, who died at the age of sixty-one. In July, 1857, Mr. Humphreys insured for £300 against death by accident, and on June 14, 1868, he went on an excursion to Hastings, principally with the object of bathing his legs, which were diseased, in the sea. About four in the afternoon he saw a friend, walked to the beach with him, and said that he would bathe his legs once more before he returned home. Soon afterwards he was seen by the water undressing, and a little later he was in a shallow pool of water behind a shingle bank. The last time he was seen alive he was leaning back so that the water might flow over his breast, and the next thing known of him was that he was lying face downwards in the pool dead. The coroner's jury found that he had fallen in a fit, and had so been drowned. Under these circumstances the question would be whether the death was of such a kind as was contemplated by the policy. Mr. Salter said, of course, the company were not bound by the finding of the coroner's jury, and the question would be whether the deceased died of a fit or of drowning. Mr. Hawkins: And it might be a further question whether the fit was not caused by going into the water. He suggested that it should be referred to somebody to find what the cause of death was; and that the facts should be stated in a special case for the opinion of the court. This suggestion was adopted, and a formal verdict was taken for the plaintiff subject to a special case.

**THE BETTING PROSECUTION.**—At Bow-street on Saturday Mr. William Wright, of 16, York-street, Covent-garden, and sixteen other persons apprehended with him at his office, were charged with "keeping and using" a betting-house. Mr. Poland, who was instructed by the solicitors to the Treasury to conduct the prosecution, stated that the Government, having resolved to put a stop to the extensive system of betting that was being carried on, had caused steps to be taken for the suppression of several places where they were carried on. Among others, a Mr. William Wright, who, no doubt, was the prisoner, advertised extensively to make bets on commission upon receipt, through the post, of the sums to be invested in that way. Inspector Clark and Sergeant Lansdowne, of the detective force, were instructed to write and enclose each £1 to back one or other of the horses about to run for the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot. They did so, Clark backing Cock of the Walk, and Lansdowne backing See-Saw. Clark received a letter informing him that the bet had been made at 10 to 1, being the price for that day, and that if he should win the £10 would be forwarded to him, and the £1 returned less commission. A voucher was enclosed, which he was to forward in the event of the horse winning, and also a list of the rates of betting. Lansdowne had a similar communication and enclosure. As See-Saw won, Lansdowne sent in his voucher, and received by return of post a remittance of £8 12s., being the amount of the stakes (£9), minus 8s. for commission. Evidence having been given to prove the facts stated, Mr. Sergeant Sleight, who appeared for the defence, said that he did not intend to contest the facts, but that he should contend that no criminal charge could be established against the defendants. Mr. Wright was prepared to take the entire responsibility upon himself, the other defendants being nearly all clerks and messengers. Mr. Poland read the clause of the Act of Parliament to show that all persons engaged in the business, including clerks, messenger, and all who even advertised it, by publishing or distributing handbills or other advertisements, were liable to the penalties of the Act. Sir Thomas Henry, said it was important this should be generally known, especially as to the advertising. The prisoners were then remanded, being admitted to bail in their own recognizances of £20, and Mr. Wright in his own recognizances of £100, and one surety of £100. Two or three other charges of a similar nature were then gone into, and dealt with in like manner.

**STREET GAMBLING.**—At the Clerkenwell police-court, James Harrison was charged with gambling in the public streets with a machine called a "spinning jenny." A policeman exhibited the "jenny" in court, and it was shown to be so arranged as to ensure the prisoner winning every time. It was a flat surface of velvet adorned with the portraits of racehorses. The people bet on four different horses, and that animal at which a revolving finger stopped was supposed to be the winner, leaving the prisoner the winner in all the three other cases. The magistrate sentenced the prisoner to seven days' hard labour.

**STATISTICS OF INTEMPERANCE.**—How many persons die annually in England from intemperance is a question which it is impossible for the register-books to reveal. The number of deaths directly referred to this cause is known; but in how many cases drunkenness was the means of setting up disease, or, in other words, what proportion of the deaths by different diseases is directly the result of intemperance, cannot be determined. When the system has been impaired by excessive drinking it becomes susceptible to complaints which a sound constitution is enabled to resist. The debilitated and unhappy victims of this besetment often fall beneath the first chilling breath of winter, and die of bronchitis or pneumonia. In many instances the record of the last illness which sealed the drunkard's fate is consumption, brain disease, or liver complaint, &c. According to the latest returns it appears that the number of deaths in England in 1867 directly ascribed to alcoholism was 743. In 1858, or nine years previously, the number was 712; in 1864 it reached 1,059, and in 1865 the deaths were 1,049. Of the 743 lives destroyed in 1867, 574 were expressly referred to intemperance, and 369 more vaguely to *delirium tremens*. The deaths from the two forms of disease in the ten years 1858-67 averaged 837 per annum. The fatal effects of the pernicious habit of excessive drinking begins to show itself at the age 20-25, and continues to increase until the age 45-55, when it begins gradually to decline. It is lamentable to note that out of 3,041 deaths in the three years 1864-6, no less than 626, or one-fifth, were those of females. The proportional number of deaths from alcoholism in each of the years 1858-67 to 1,000,000 of population was 37, 46, 39, 33, 35, 41, 52, 50, 44, and 35 respectively. In these ten years the deaths registered amounted to 8,370—viz., from intemperance, 3,527; and from *delirium tremens*, 4,843.



WISDOM, WIT, & HUMOUR.

THE sieve through which the man "strained every nerve" is for sale at cost price. "NONE of your unkind reflections," as the man said to the looking-glass.

WHEN does a ship tell a falsehood?—When she lies at the wharf.

WHEN is a newspaper the sharpest?—When it is filed.

WE wonder if anybody ever picked up a tear that was dropped?

WHY are persons born blind unfit to be carpenters?—Because they never saw.

WHY is the inside of everything unintelligible?—Because we can't make it out.

THE city bill-poster at Lowell stuck the notices to milkmen on the public pumps. Well posted!

WHY is an errand-boy like an old horse put up for auction.—Because he'll go for what he'll fetch.

THE road ambition travels is too narrow for friendship, too crooked for love, too rugged for honesty, too dark for science.

"WE have all our little fallings in this world," as an insolvent said when he compounded with his creditors for the fifth time.

A NEW YORK paper says Tom Thumb drinks. If he does, his wife has at least one consolation—he doesn't hold much.

AN hotel landlord in California saves the expense of a gong by keeping a dog whose tail he pulls "for dinner."

As a comet smites a planet with its tail, so did Mrs. Jones whip her husband with a cowskin when he kissed Betty Prim.

A HANNIBAL (Mo.) merchant advertises for a burglar. He has broken the key of his safe and cannot get at the valuables.

If dull weather affects you, marry a warm-hearted girl, and make a sunshine for yourself. Bachelors will find this far superior to either billiards or Burgundy.

A YOUNG man without money is like a steamboat without fuel; he can't go ahead. Among the ladies he is like the moon of a cloudy night; he can't shine.

TIM is an old novelist, who takes pleasure in printing his tales on our countenance. He writes the first chapter with a swan's down, and graves the last with a steel pen.

"What is the best attitude for self-defence?" said a pupil, putting on the gloves to a well-known pugilist. "Keep a civil tongue in your head," was the significant reply.

CONJUGIAL CONUNDRUMS.—What does a husband's promise about giving up tobacco end in?—Why, in smoke. What does a drunken husband's thirst end in?—Why, in bier.

AN auctioneer exclaimed: "Why really, ladies and gentlemen, I am giving these things away!" "Are you?" said an old lady; "well, I will thank you for the silver pitcher you have in your hand."

NEVER waste arguments on people who don't know logic from logwood—which is the case with half the folks who love disputation. The best reply to a stolid dogmatist is to say, "Certainly—no doubt of it—it's as clear as mud."

THAT was a rare freak of the carpenter who ran through the streets with his hands about three feet asunder held up before him, begging the passers-by not to disturb him, "as he had got the measure of a doorway with him."

ATLADY in Paris was out of all patience and spirits at hearing nothing but French day after day. One morning she heard a cock crowing, and exclaimed, "Thank God, there's somebody who speaks English!"

AN American paper says that the grasshoppers recently ate up half an acre of tobacco for a man down South, and when the owner went up to look at it they sat on the fence and squirted tobacco-juice at him.

A WALKING SNUFFBOX.—As Pat Hogan, a recently-arrived emigrant, sat enjoying his conjugal bliss upon the banks of a Southern creek, he espied a turtle emerging from the stream. "Och, honey!" he exclaimed, "that iver I should come to Ameriky to see a snuffbox walk!"

THE servant of an army officer one day met a covey, who inquired of him how he got along with his fiery master. "Oh, excellently!" answered the servant, "we live on very friendly terms; every morning we beat each other's coats; the only difference is, he takes his off to be beaten, and I keep mine on."

A TRAVELLER says that if he were asked to describe the first sensation of a camel ride, he would say, "Take a music stool, and having wound it up as high as it would go, put it in a cart without springs, get on top, and next drive the cart transversely across a ploughed field, and you will then form some notion of the terror and uncertainty you would experience the first time you mounted a camel."

RATS.—Rats originally came from Norway, and I wish they had originally staid there. They are about as uncalled for as a pain in the small of the back.

They can be domesticated dreadful easy, that is as far as getting in cupboards, and eating cheese, and knowing pie is concerned.

The best way to domesticate them that I ever saw is to surround them gently with a steel-trap; you can reason with them to great advantage.

Rats are migratory—they migrate whenever they have a mind to.

Pizen is also good for rats—it softens their moral nature.

Cats hate rats, and rats hate cats, and—who don't?

I suppose there is between fifty and sixty millions of rats in America, but I quote entirely from memory—and I don't suppose there is a single necessary rat in the whole lot. This shows at a glance how many waste rats there is.

Rats enhance in numbers faster than shoe-poles do by machinery. One pair of healthy rats is all that any man wants to start the rat business with, and in ninety days, without any outlay, he will begin to have rats—few turn oph.—*Josh Billings.*

"How beautiful," said a lady, not remarkable for her cleanliness, "the face of nature looks after a shower!" "Yes, madam, and so would yours, after undergoing a similar process."

INGENIOUS, BUT LAME!—A man was tried, some little time back, for stealing several clocks. The defence set up by the learned gentleman who appeared for him was this: That, after the prisoner had taken the clocks to his own house, he put 'em all back! The jury didn't see it!

A NEGRO preacher said to his congregation: "My brethren, when do fast man Adam was made he was ob wet clay, and set up agin de palin's to dry?"

"Do you say," said one of the congregation, "dat Adam was made ob wet clay, and set up agin de palin's to dry?"

"Yes, sah, I do."

"Who made de palin's?"

"Sit down, sah!" said the preacher, sternly: "such questions as dat would upset any system of theology."

A boy in Chautauque County struck a dog. The owner of the dog, hearing of the outrage, went two miles on the double-quick after the boy, and having found him, inquired, in stern tones, "Are you the boy that struck my dog?"

"I am, sir," said the lad.

"Well," was the reply, "all I've got to say is, that it was well for you I wasn't there."

Having inflicted this fearful punishment, the indignant man walked proudly away, and reached his home safely. The lad is not seriously injured.

DRAWING.

"I say, Pompey," said one freedman to another, "dis chile has tried lots ob gift fares and tings for a prize, but nebber could draw anything at all."

"Well, Caesar, I'd vise you to try a hand-cart; de chances are a toussand to one dat you could draw dat."

A MODEL HUSBAND.

I saw a model husband in a dream, Where things are not exactly what they seem; A moral man, to sceptics bo it known; The wife he loved and cherished was his own; And for the test—I saw the husband wait With horse and chaise five minutes at the gate, While Jane put on her things; nor spake one word.

Or bitter word, though waiting half an hour for dinner; and, like Patience on a throne, He didn't swear to find a button gone.

EPITAPHS.

On a person named Chest:  
Here lies at rest, I do protest,  
One chest within another;  
The one of them is very good,  
Who says so of the other?

On a very old man:  
He lived to 103 because he was strong,  
100 to 5 you don't live as long.

A YANKEE LOVE "POME."

I luv tew court in winter  
The mani girls I no,  
When allaround is dreary,  
And kivered up with sno;  
Because the old uns dred  
The cold and stormy weather,  
And hurry up to bed,  
Leaving us tewgether.

RHYMES.

The *Knickerbocker Magazine* some years ago offered a brass quarter-dollar to the person who would find a rhyme for window. The prize was won by the following excellent stanza:—

"A cruel man a beetle caught,  
And to the wall him pinned, oh!  
Then said the beetle to the crowd,  
'Though I'm stuck up I am not proud,'  
And his soul went out at the window."

It is said that Coleridge, being asked for a rhyme for Juliana, replied:—

"Coughing in a shady grove,  
Sot my Juliana;  
Lozenges I gave my love,  
Ipecacuanha."

Sometimes words are expanded or contracted for purposes of rhyme. An instance of expansion is the new version of "poeta nascitur, non fit":—

"Tain't every man can be a poet,  
No more'n a sheep can be a goat."

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